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...afe Return of Pilot ...emanded by Israel

LATE NEWS

...wedish Strike ...tops for Talks

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — ...three-week-old strike by ...edish municipal and nation... ...government workers was ...led off late Friday. Employ... ...and union negotiators were ...suaded to resume discus... ...ns in the pay dispute by a ...vernment-appointed mediat... ...team.

Up to 20,000 public sector ...rkers have been on strike in ...pport of a pay demand that ...ion negotiators say would ...se the gap in wages between ...e public and private sectors. ...e employers say the govern... ...nt cannot afford the in... ...ases because of its fight ...ainst inflation.

...ean Lurçat's "Man of ...Hiroshima," one of sev... ...ral tapestries in exhibi... ...ons in Angers, France. ...n Weekend. Page 9.

...ENERAL NEWS

Most functions of the U.S. ...vernment shut down as Con... ...ss debated spending legisla... ...n. Page 3.

Five Soviet soldiers in Af... ...anistan, who defected to join ...errilla fighters, have appealed ... U.S. asylum. Page 5.

Congress passed an omnibus ...nding bill after the U.S. gov... ...ment shut down many func... ...ns. Page 3.

...USINESS/FINANCE

The U.S. factory-use rate was ...hanged in September while ...using starts fell. Page 17.

Mexico and bank lenders fi... ...ized an accord for $6 billion ...new loans. Page 17.

Aquino Meets 2 Rebels

Local Guerrillas 'Open' to Truce On Panay Island

The Associated Press

ILOILO CITY, Philippines — President Corazon C. Aquino met with Communist rebel leaders for the first time here Friday and proposed opening negotiations for a cease-fire on the island of Panay, government officials said.

The meeting, with two regional leaders of the Communist New People's Army, was part of the government's effort to end the 17-year-old insurgency.

Archbishop Alberto Piamonte of Iloilo said he had arranged the meeting at the government's request.

The two sides issued a joint statement saying that Mrs. Aquino and the two Communist leaders were "open to the idea of a cease-fire" on the central Philippine island of Panay, southeast of Manila.

A government spokesman, Teodoro C. Benigno, quoted the president as saying that the next step would be for the rebels on the island and the government to designate negotiating teams so the two sides could meet again "in the shortest possible time."

A presidential aide, Teodoro Locsin, said he did not know whether the meeting had any link to stalled negotiations between the government and the guerrillas' national leadership.

Talks for a nationwide peace began in August. The two sides were about to discuss a rebel counterproposal on a cease-fire when the government arrested Rodolfo Salas, a leader of the outlawed Communist Party.

The Communist leaders whom Mrs. Aquino met Friday were Concha Bocala, the island's chief Communist political officer, and Jose Torre, a Roman Catholic priest and representative of the National Democratic Front, a Communist-led umbrella organization.

Asked about Mrs. Aquino's response to them, Mr. Locsin said: "She listened. She repeated her call for cease-fire. It's very hard to listen to each other while the guns are barking."

After the meeting, Archbishop

See AQUINO, Page 2

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel demanded Friday the return of an airman whose fighter was shot down during a bombing raid on Lebanon on Thursday and warned that the Shiite Moslem Amal militia would be held responsible for his safety.

In a statement on the Israeli radio, the Defense Ministry's coordinator for Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, said: "Israel demands that Amal return the captive immediately. Israel will not tolerate any harm to the safety of its soldiers."

The Phantom jet was shot down during an air raid on Palestinian guerrilla targets near the southern Lebanese port of Sidon. The raid was in apparent retaliation for the terrorist attack on Wednesday night near the Western Wall in Jerusalem in which one Israeli was killed and 69 were injured.

Mr. Lubrani said the pilot was rescued under fire by an Israeli helicopter but his navigator was reported captured by Amal militiamen.

"Amal is responsible for his safety and security," Mr. Lubrani warned.

His statement came as reports from Lebanon said that Israeli gunships were cruising offshore and that Israeli aircraft had carried out mock bombing raids near Sidon.

In an apparent effort to cushion the loss of the U.S.-built plane, the Israeli military gave a description of how the pilot was ferried out of Lebanon on the skids of a small attack helicopter.

The helicopter's two-man crew homed in on signals from a tracking device he carried as he eluded guerrillas for 90 minutes near Sidon.

The downed pilot took hold of the helicopter landing skids as the craft hovered about a yard off the ground and lifted him out of a line of fire to a clearing, where he was secured to the skids.

"Hanging between heaven and Earth, a few meters above the ground as the enemy is firing at you, is not the most pleasant experience in the world," an attack helicopter squadron commander said on the state radio.

Details on Israeli efforts to locate the Phantom's navigator were unavailable. But military sources said his homing signal, powered by batteries that are good for only a few hours, had stopped.

The two airmen were about 400 yards apart when their parachutes opened, the sources said. In his debriefing, the pilot had said he did not know what had hit his aircraft.

Wolfgang Rattay/Reuters

Pascual Maragall, left, mayor of Barcelona, and Jean-Claude Killy, the French skier representing the Alpine resort of Albertville, celebrated Friday as their cities were chosen for the 1992 Olympics. Barcelona led three rounds of voting for the Summer Games.

1992 Olympics Go to Barcelona And Albertville

By Thomas W. Netter
International Herald Tribune

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The International Olympic Committee voted Friday to bring the Olympic Games back to Europe in 1992. It awarded the Summer Games to the Catalan city of Barcelona in Spain, and the winter events to Albertville, in the French Alps.

The voting by the IOC's 85 delegates ended five days of lobbying, receptions and arm-twisting and two years of intense public relations by 13 cities.

A record number of candidates spent an estimated total of $100 million on their campaigns to stage the games. The large field of contenders gave IOC officials the chance to proclaim a revival after a series of games marred by terrorism, financial failure and political boycotts.

In 1972, 11 Israeli athletes were killed by Palestinian gunmen at the Munich games; the 1976 Montreal games suffered a huge financial loss and were boycotted by 31 African and Asian countries protesting the presence of New Zealand because of its sporting links with South Africa.

In 1980, the U.S. and some other Western teams boycotted the Moscow Olympics after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Four years later in Los Angeles, Soviet and East-bloc countries boycotted the games because, they said, their teams' security could not be guaranteed.

On Friday, Barcelona won easily, with 47 votes in the third round to 23 for Paris. The Spanish city led all three rounds, with 29 votes in the first and 37 in the second. Amsterdam was eliminated in the first round and Birmingham, England, in the second.

Albertville took 51 votes in the sixth round of voting after staving off an unexpected challenge from Sofia, which led at first round with 25.

Key elements favoring the two cities were seen as organization, telecommunications, climate and economic conditions.

But for Barcelona, the deciding factor seemed to be its determination to have the games.

"Barcelona is a town with an Olympic vocation, and had already asked for the right to stage the games four times," said Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president and a native of the Spanish port, who said he did not vote or try to sway the outcome.

"I'm sure they'll be able to arrange a great Olympic Games," he said.

At the Albertville display stand in Lausanne's Palais de Beaulieu, members of the city's organizing committee popped champagne corks and toasted Jean-Claude Killy, their vice president and a 1968 Olympic skiing gold medalist, after the announcement.

"Have you seen the ski areas that we've got, have you seen the image that we've given ourselves over the

See GAMES, Page 2

Soviet Letting Jewish Family Emigrate To Israel to Aid Relative With Cancer

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have given an exit visa to a Jewish woman and her family who have conducted a campaign to leave the Soviet Union so she can donate bone marrow to her brother in Israel, relatives said Friday.

The case of Inessa Flerov is one of several decided recently that hint at a slight shift away from the rigid Soviet approach to human rights cases.

"They say they are willing to handle" the cases "in a different way," a senior Western diplomat said Friday. "Look around: Some things have happened."

Mrs. Flerov, 37, her husband, Viktor, 38, and their two children have been given permission to leave as a family. Her husband said they expect to leave in the next two weeks.

In August, Mrs. Flerov had been promised a visa, but permission for her husband was held up on a technicality and she refused to leave without him. Soviet officials at the Reykjavik meeting Oct. 11 and 12 said the case would be resolved.

Her case attracted considerable publicity in the West. Her brother, Mikhail Shirman, 31, a biochemist, was in Iceland last weekend to press the case.

Alexander Goldfarb, whose father, David, 67, had first applied severn years ago to emigrate and been refused, also lobbied in Reykjavik. On Thursday, David Goldfarb, a distinguished biologist, unexpectedly was allowed to leave the Soviet Union on the private jet of Armand Hammer, the American industrialist.

Mr. Goldfarb, 67, reportedly rejected a KGB overture in 1984 to frame Nicholas Daniloff, the U.S. journalist who was freed last month after being detained in the Soviet Union on spying charges.

In the past few months, the government has granted visis to several persons who had been denied permission for many years to emigrate, including a former chess champion, a cancer patient and her husband, a couple involved in an unofficial peace group and two Russians married to Americans.

Overall, the numbers have not led to a big increase in Jewish emigration, which was put at 126 in September. While higher than recent months, the number is far lower than the monthly figures during 1979, the peak year of Jewish emigration, when 51,000 people emigrated.

But to people here who want to emigrate, including Jews, separated spouses and others, the pattern suggests that attracting publicity can help. Some of those who were allowed to leave had held demonstrations that were broken up by security police, while others staged private press conferences that were matched by efforts of relatives in the West.

The days before the summit meeting led to more phone calls to Western correspondents, open letters to leaders, demonstrations, even an unofficial art exhibit. In Reykjavik, press conferences were held by relatives campaigning for the release of family members in the Soviet Union.

Just before the Reykjavik meeting, the Russians moved to resolve one celebrated human rights case. Irina Ratushinskaya, a poet with a following in the Soviet Union and in the West, was released from prison in Kiev, after three years in a labor camp.

Paul Kern/Reuters-UPI

David Goldfarb, second from right, a Soviet geneticist, in Newark, New Jersey, with Armand Hammer, the American industrialist, second from left. At left is Nicholas Daniloff, the journalist who befriended Mr. Goldfarb, and at right, Alexander Goldfarb.

Brussels Averts Fall Of Coalition

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government averted a breakdown of its center-right coalition early Friday by appointing a bilingual mayor to a farming village torn by a linguistic dispute.

After the compromise agreement settled a dispute within the government over the issue, King Baudouin refused the resignation offered Tuesday by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

Earlier in the week, the government, which is made up of the Christian Democrats and the Conservatives, split along linguistic lines in failing to agree whether to reappoint a French-speaking mayor to a village on Dutch-speaking territory.

It was the most serious threat Mr. Martens had faced since he was returned to office a year ago with the pledge to the nation of 5.5 million Dutch-speaking Flemings and 4.5 million French-speaking Walloons that he would rid it of its economic and financial problems.

After late night negotiations, the government appointed Roger Wynants, a French-speaking teacher of Dutch who takes a moderate position in linguistic problems, as mayor of the Fourons, or Voeren in Dutch, to succeed José Happart.

The village, with about two-thirds of its 4,175 inhabitants French-speakers, was transferred to Dutch-speaking Flanders in 1963, when an official linguistic border divided Belgium into a Dutch-speaking portion in the north and a French-speaking one in the south. Mr. Happart's main goal since his election four years ago was to reintegrate the village in French-speaking Wallonia.

Two weeks ago, a Belgian high court ruled Mr. Happart could not be a mayor in Flanders because of his insufficient knowledge of Dutch.

Mr. Wynants, who says he is not affiliated with a party, hesitated over accepting the position in so volatile a situation, but said, "It is better to have a French-speaking mayor than a hard-line Flemish official appointed by the government."

The government was split over the village issue because Mr. Martens's own Flemish Christian Democratic Party refused to allow a Walloon mayor on Flemish soil. But the Walloon Christian Democrats contended that there were no legal provisions to bar Mr. Happart as acting mayor.

Hours after the government appointed Mr. Wynants, the village's council convened and appointed Mr. Happart as first alderman and acting mayor.

Early Friday, the police gathered in the farming village in eastern Belgium to keep the linguistic factions apart, but one person was injured in scuffles.

...aris Official Sees Closer U.S. Links ...o Combat International Terrorism

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

...ASHINGTON — The conser... ...e French government of Prime ...ster Jacques Chirac has agreed ...crease cooperation with the ...ed States in the fight against ...rism by improving intelligence ...anges and law enforcement ...acts between Paris and Wash... ...n, according to a leading ...ch internal security official.

...bert Pandraud, who was ap... ...ed special minister in March ...ad the fight against terrorism ...drug trafficking, said in an ...view Thursday that the mea... ...would bring a "substantial ...ovement" in anti-terrorist col... ...ation between the two capi...

...hile avoiding any direct con... ...ation of Syria, Libya or Iran ...ree countries accused by U.S. ...ials of sponsoring terrorism — ...Pandraud said that his govern... ...was committed to a tough ...y that ruled out any negotia... ...with terrorists, including ...behind the kidnapping of ...al French citizens in Lebanon.

In his meetings in Washington, Mr. Pandraud said he spoke about the French and American hostages now held in Lebanon in an effort to come up with "common actions to free them without giving in to blackmail."

"The way is narrow and difficult, but we have to keep our cool," he said.

The Chirac government's crackdown following a wave of terrorist bombings has succeeded in thwarting further attacks in the past four weeks, Mr. Pandraud said. He said that strong anti-terrorist legislation has been passed, giving the police more sweeping powers to conduct border and identity checks, expel foreigners implicated in "disruptive acts" and maintain close surveillance of suspects.

Mr. Pandraud said he was convinced that the French police had broken up a terrorist ring involving the family of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, an accused Lebanese terrorist imprisoned in Paris and suspected of killing an American military attaché there.

Although the Abdallah brothers said from their clan's home in northern Lebanon that they had nothing to do with the attacks, Mr. Pandraud said his office has clear evidence "showing that they are lying." French officials say that two of Mr. Abdallah's brothers made several trips to France via Cyprus in the summer, and orchestrated the attacks to exert pressure for his release.

The new French willingness to engage in closer cooperation against terrorism has been warmly received in Washington. As the first French official to come to Washington for discussions about how to reinforce anti-terrorist cooperation, Mr. Pandraud has been accorded red-carpet treatment.

In the past two days, he met with Vice President George Bush, the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey; Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d; the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William H. Webster; and the White House national security adviser, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter.

Mr. Pandraud refused to divulge any details.

Plane's Papers Detail 'Contra' Arms Drops

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Documents recovered from the C-123K cargo plane shot down Oct. 5 in southern Nicaragua show that a secret air resupply operation for the Nicaraguan rebels made extensive use of airfields built for U.S. military exercises in Honduras as well as a commercial airfield in Costa Rica.

The documents include flight logs and personal notes and business cards carried by the three Americans on board. The operation they depict involved crew members and planes that shifted from private contracts to U.S. government work, using facilities in Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador that have been publicly described as off-limits to the counter-revolutionary rebels, or "contras."

The U.S. government work apparently involved legal delivery of humanitarian aid to the rebels authorized by Congress. The contract work involved clandestine weapons drops.

In eastern Honduras, resupply missions were launched frequently from Honduran military airfields at Aguacate and Mocorón, which were refurbished in U.S. military exercises. U.S. spokesmen have strongly denied that the airfields would be available to the contras.

Nicaraguan officials have made only a small part of the captured documents and other evidence available in Managua.

The documents do not prove any link between the plane and the Reagan administration, but reveal the workings of a contract air resupply operation manned by Americans. No Nicaraguans figure on the flight logs.

Eugene Hasenfus, the only survivor of the crash, who is now in Nicaraguan custody, has said he believed that two Cubans who ran the operation from the Ilopango air base outside San Salvador "worked for the CIA."

Sandinist officials said that Mr. Hasenfus had told them he believed that the Cubans, Max Gomez and Ramon Medina, had the blessing of Vice President George Bush.

Mr. Bush has denied knowing Mr. Medina, but has said he met twice with Mr. Gomez to discuss Mr. Gomez's counterinsurgency work with the Salvadoran military. Sources in Washington acknowledged that Mr. Bush's national security adviser, Donald Gregg, has had repeated contacts with Mr. Gomez. Mr. Hasenfus reportedly said that Mr. Gomez headed the operation and handled its liaison with the Salvadoran military.

It was also reported Thursday that Mr. Gomez, who also used the name Felix Rodriguez, had met with Edwin G. Corr, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

The resupply team included Americans and Cubans who had worked on contract or directly for the U.S. government, mainly the Central Intelligence Agency, especially during the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion and in Southeast Asia. But it remains unclear who organized the operation and who financed it.

The documents, taken by Sandinist infantrymen from the slightly burned hull of the C-123K, include pages from the aircraft's flight log and papers, and the personal flight logs of the co-pilot, Wallace Blaine Sawyer, from December to the present.

Mr. Sawyer flew at least 15 flights from March to August to make drops over Nicaragua, presumably of weapons. Many originated at the Honduran military's Aguacate air base.

Both fields were hardened and smoothed to prepare them for big cargo planes by U.S. Army engineer units during U.S. military exercises in 1984 and this year. U.S. spokesmen insisted that the airfields' only use was to give U.S. soldiers practice in field construc-

See PLANE, Page 2

Asia Drug Trade Down but Not Out

Smugglers Relocate Thai Heroin Labs to Evade Crackdown

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — The seizure of a heroin refinery near here this week by police is viewed as evidence that international drug smugglers are shifting a key part of their operations in an effort to evade controls in northern Thailand, the biggest illegal opium-growing region in the world.

A Western official described it as "part of a constantly shifting mosaic of subterfuge and violence" in a clandestine network that funnels narcotics to addicts in Asia, the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

He said that Burmese rebel groups had been fighting each other since early this month in parts of a 60-mile (100-kilometer) corridor on the Burmese side of the border with northern Thailand. The rebels are vying for control of some of the main points for refining, exiting, and demanding payments from traffickers.

The official estimated that the retail value of heroin smuggled from Southeast Asia was "well over $100 million a year."

Major General Chavalit Yodmanee, a police official who heads Thailand's narcotics control board, said Friday in an interview that it was difficult to estimate the profits made in the heroin trade because no one knew how much of it was reaching foreign destinations.

But he added, "The people who benefit most are the organizers and traffickers in the main markets in Europe, America and Australia."

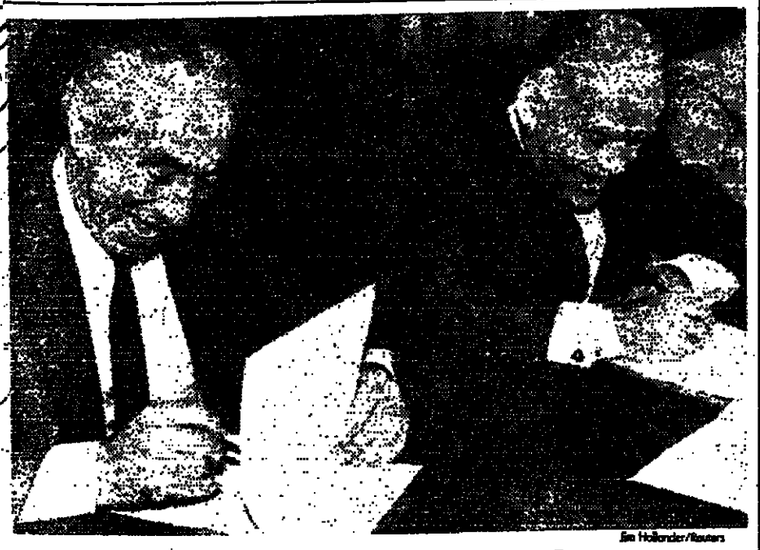
After a predawn raid Monday on the heroin laboratory at a shrimp farm near Chon Buri, about 55 miles southeast of Bangkok, a police colonel, Bamrung Khiew-urai, said drug traffickers apparently were trying to move their refineries closer to the capital to evade controls imposed by the Thai authorities near the main producing areas to the north.

General Chavalit said the Thai controls included police patrols and surveillance along the border with Burma and Laos, a ban on acetic anhydride and other chemicals used in deriving heroin from opium, and checks on road, air and rail traffic to and from northern Thailand.

About 10 heroin refineries had been discovered by Thai police so far this year, he said. Three of the refineries seized recently were situated well away from the opium-growing region where they traditionally have been located.

Opium poppies grown by hill tribes in adjoining areas of eastern Burma, northeastern Laos and northern Thailand, a region often referred to as the Golden Triangle, are the largest illicit source of nar-

See DRUG, Page 2



Jim Hollander/Reuters

...hamir Forms New Government in Israel

...me Minister Shimon Peres, left, and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir sign their "rotation" ...reement, paving the way for their long-awaited exchange of jobs. After the signing on Friday, ...r. Shamir formed a new government, in which Mr. Peres will be foreign minister. Page 2.

Reagan Tells Thatcher Meeting Cleared Way for Pact on Arms in Europe

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has informed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain privately that, in his view, the Iceland meeting cleared the way for a U.S.-Soviet agreement to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles, White House officials said.

Mr. Reagan's private assurances are similar to the public message that the administration has offered about the meeting's outcome as the White House moved firmly to plant the issue into next month's congressional elections.

[Viktor P. Karpov, the chief Soviet arms negotiator, said Friday that the Soviet Union would not sign a separate agreement on medium-range missiles and that an arms accord with Washington must be an overall agreement, Reuters reported from Moscow.

["An agreement must cover all the main areas of the disarmament problem," Mr. Karpov said. "This is the substance of our initiative." But he reaffirmed that negotiations on medium-range missiles, strategic weapons and space arms would continue while the two sides sought to agree on the context for a full accord.

[He said that separate agreements would be negotiated in three areas — strategic offensive arms, medium-range missiles in Europe and space systems. "But decisions on how these agreements will come into force will be taken in a complex," Mr. Karpov added.]

White House officials said Thursday that they believed Mr. Reagan had gained politically from his meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and that he had increased public support for his Strategic Defense Initiative.

They said they expected Mr. Reagan to use support for the space-based missile defense system as a key campaign issue for the election.

"We know that the makeup of the House and Senate might change," said Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff. "We want to position ourselves so that people coming back will be strong supporters of SDI and strong defense."

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan again accused Mr. Gorbachev of seeking to kill the space-defense system at the Iceland meeting as he addressed students in the Young Astronauts program, including 10 who are headed to the Soviet Union under a cultural exchange program.

"The Soviet leader demanded terms that would, in effect, kill SDI and scuttle our chances to develop technology that may someday protect you and your families from nuclear missiles," Mr. Reagan said.

According to Mr. Regan, the president had delivered an optimistic report to Mrs. Thatcher by telephone, in which he said the outcome of the talks in Iceland last weekend had formed the basis for a potential agreement that would eliminate the medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

"She was very supportive in general about what had happened there," Mr. Regan said, "and she wanted to know more about it."

He said that the president had described the agreement as one in which there would be no missiles in Europe and in which the intermediate-range nuclear missile forces of Britain and France were not involved in the equation.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had reached an understanding in Iceland that called for the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe and that would have reduced the number each country could have to 100.

The chief of staff said Mr. Reagan had indicated that in his view a definite agreement had been reached, despite a Soviet insistence that the accord was linked to an arms control package that included limiting research development and testing of the space defense system to the laboratory. Mr. Reagan rejected such a restriction, which ended the talks.

White House officials said they are attempting to determine at the Geneva arms control talks whether Soviet officials are maintaining that the medium-range missile area be linked to SDI, which they noted had not been Moscow's position before the Iceland meeting.

Mr. Reagan's contention regarding the agreement on medium-range missiles also is expected to be voiced at a meeting next week with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. The session will be his first with a head of state since the Iceland talks.

A New York Times-CBS Poll on Wednesday found that more than half the respondents blamed Mr. Gorbachev for the failure in Iceland and that 68 percent believed that Mr. Reagan should not give up SDI for an agreement to reduce strategic weapons.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan did not regret his decision to inject support for space defense systems into the campaign, which he did Wednesday in an appearance in Maryland for the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, Linda Chavez.

By linking the issue to the election, White House officials said that Mr. Reagan was attempting to avoid deep budget cuts in SDI next year when a new Congress convenes.

■ SDI Compared to Radar

Mr. Reagan said Friday that agreeing to a Soviet demand to curb development of the space defense plan would be akin to having given up the use of radar in the World War II, The Associated Press reported from Grand Forks, North Dakota.

"SDI is a purely defensive, purely peaceful technology," Mr. Reagan said at a campaign rally for Senator Mark Andrews, a Republican.

Jorge Mejia/Reuters

About 500 people mounted a peaceful demonstration in Tegucigalpa on Thursday to protest the presence of Nicaraguan rebels and U.S. troops and bases on Honduran soil.

PLANE: *Arms Drops to Rebels Used Honduran Bases*

(Continued from page 1)

tion techniques, and said they would not be used by the contras.

Nicaraguan troops also recovered a navigational targeting instrument from the cockpit of the plane. Mr. Hasenfus said it was placed there by the CIA, Nicaraguan officials said.

According to Lenin Cerna, chief of the Nicaraguan security police, Mr. Hasenfus said the costly instrument guided the aircraft to the exact points over Nicaragua's mountainous terrain where contras were waiting for fresh weapons.

■ Hasenfus to Go on Trial

Dan Williams of the Los Angeles Times reported:

Mr. Hasenfus will go on trial Monday before a Sandinist revolutionary court, the Nicaraguan government announced Thursday.

The charges against him were not announced, but the statement by the Nicaraguan Justice Ministry said that prosecutors will list them when the trial begins before the three-judge panel. The United States has already denounced the tribunal as "a kangaroo court."

[Griffin B. Bell, U.S. attorney general under President Jimmy Carter, said Friday that he would represent Mr. Hasenfus, United Press International reported from Atlanta.

[Mr. Bell said he agreed to take the case although he knew nothing about the Nicaraguan legal system because, "I thought he was entitled to have a lawyer, someone of public prominence."

[He added that he was not aware that the trial was to begin on Monday. "We can't even get there by Monday," he said. "We must get a delay."]

The ministry's statement said that Mr. Hasenfus, 45, violated Nicaragua's public order and security laws by smuggling weapons into the country to the rebels. If convicted, he could be sentenced to up to 30 years in prison.

The trial will be held before the Popular Anti-Somocista Tribunals, which were created in 1983 to speed up prosecutions of Nicaraguans accused of undermining the Sandinist government.

Justice Ministry officials said a guilty verdict was likely for Mr. Hasenfus. "Things are pretty clear-cut," said one Justice Ministry official. "He appeared with a parachute near a plane shot down with arms in it. At the least, he entered the country illegally."

GAMES: *Barcelona, French Ski Resort Win Olympics*

(Continued from page 1)

past years?" said a committee member when asked how Albertville had won the right to stage the 1992 winter games.

The decision will bring the games back to Europe, where they began 90 years ago, from the far-flung points of Seoul and Calgary, Alberta, where they will be held in 1988.

IOC officials said this was another key factor in the five hours of deliberations.

But it also brought a sharp disappointment for Paris, which had hoped to mark the 100th anniversary of an appeal by the founder of the modern Olympic games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in Paris and had brought Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is also mayor of Paris, to Lausanne to press the city's case.

The Parisian delegation cleared the city's display stand quickly, leaving the Barcelona contingent directly across from them to celebrate with drinks and toasts long after the vote was announced.

Delegates from Amsterdam spoke bitterly about Dutch demonstrators who had staged several noisy protests outside the conference center.

IOC officials said, however, that such protests, emotional appeals or even a Basque bomb in Barcelona this week were ultimately less important than practical considerations, such as media and housing facilities and compactness of locations.

"It was a very difficult choice," an IOC official said.

"Security was a big factor, but didn't, for example, prevent them from voting for Barcelona, because one incident was not seen as a trend."

Reuters quoted Basque separatists in the Spanish Basque town of Vitoria as saying Friday that the Barcelona explosion on Tuesday was not directed against the city's bid to be host to the Olympic Games.

The attack was "not part of a campaign against the Olympics in Barcelona," the ETA Basque Homeland and Freedom guerrilla group said in a communiqué.

Barcelona delegation officials said that terrorist attacks were, in their view, unusual for the Catalan capital.

Albertville, a delegate said, had expressed a "youthful dynamism" and enthusiasm that impressed delegates, who became "convinced that they really had the best setup."

Paris lost votes because of the "inconveniences" of being a capital city, another IOC source said. "They have good transportation and communications," but also security and traffic problems.

Shamir Sets Government, Awaits Swap With Peres

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir formed a new national unity government on Friday, which the Israeli parliament is expected to ratify on Monday, the president's office said.

After the Knesset's approval, Mr. Shamir, leader of the rightist Likud bloc, will change jobs with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party, under a power-sharing accord signed after the inconclusive 1984 general election.

The "rotation" was delayed three days as the two leaders bickered over cabinet posts and other appointments. They reached a compromise agreement Friday morning.

President Chaim Herzog then asked Mr. Shamir to form a new government. Minutes later, Mr. Herzog's office announced that Mr. Shamir had notified the president he had done so.

Shamir aides said the cabinet's composition would remain unchanged except for the inclusion of two new members.

Yitzhak Modai, the former Likud finance and justice minister, will be named as a minister without portfolio. Shoshanna Arbelli-Amoslino, a Labor Party member, is to replace Mordechai Gur at the Health Ministry. She will be the only woman in the 25-member cabinet.

Mr. Modai's fate had been a major point of disagreement, with Labor leaders saying the rotation would not take place if he was reinstated. Mr. Modai resigned in July after repeatedly insulting Mr. Peres.

It was not immediately clear if the deal concluded between Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres meant that Mr. Modai would remain without specific functions or whether he would be promoted within the cabinet in a few months.

Mr. Gur, a former army chief of staff and a "dove" on Arab-Israeli issues, resigned because he said he would not serve under Mr. Shamir.

Mr. Shamir's aides said, however, that no agreement had been reached with Mr. Peres yet on the functions of several ministers without portfolio, including former Defense Minister Moshe Arens, a member of the Likud bloc. Mr. Shamir has suggested that Mr. Arens take charge of either Arab affairs or Soviet Jewish immigration.

The Labor party opposes the proposal and views the issue of Soviet Jewry as the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry, which will be headed by Mr. Peres.

After meeting with the president, Mr. Shamir said that the new cabinet would follow the same general guidelines as the outgoing government and would seek peace with the Arab world.

WORLD BRIEFS

Appeal by Walesa to U.S. Is Censored

WARSAW (Reuters) — Polish censors refused to allow a Roman Catholic newspaper to publish an appeal to the United States by Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity trade union movement, urging the lifting of all U.S. sanctions, informed sources said Friday.

The Krakow weekly Tygodnik Powszechny intended to print the text of the appeal Friday with a list of its signatories, who included prominent intellectuals and academics as well as Mr. Walesa.

Opposition sources said that the censors' block on publication in Poland, in spite of intensive negotiations with the paper's editors Thursday, appeared to be motivated by Mr. Walesa's prominent role in issuing the appeal. The statement said that "the Polish economy needs external as well as internal impulses," adding: "An important role can be played by the U.S. president lifting economic sanctions."

Crash of Soviet Jetliner Is Reported

MOSCOW (UPI) — A Soviet Aeroflot jetliner carrying 82 passengers and crew members has crashed into a forest in northeastern Siberia, killing at least two persons and injuring several others, the weekly Nedelya newspaper said Friday.

The report did not say when the crash took place. The newspaper said that fire broke out in a cargo bay of the plane shortly after takeoff from Syktyvkar airport, about 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) northeast of Moscow.

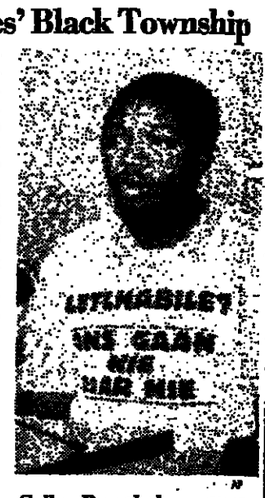
The newspaper said the fire became intense, filling the cabin with smoke, and that the pilot turned back toward the airport and decided to crash land the aircraft in a forest 55 miles from the airport.

Pretoria 'Abolishes' Black Township

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — The South African government declared a black township east of Pretoria officially "abolished" on Friday and said that its 10,000 residents would be moved to another racially segregated township 15 miles (25 kilometers) away.

The minister for constitutional development and planning, Chris Heunis, said that the 1,400 families living in "deplorable" conditions at Oukasie, near the white town of Brits, 30 miles east of the capital, would be moved to better housing in the Lethlabile township, and that their possessions would be transported "absolutely free."

Ethel Walt, the Transvaal chairwoman of the Black Sash anti-apartheid group, said that the Oukasie residents were opposed to the move and likely to resist it. Geoff Budleuder, an attorney representing the black township, said: "I'm shocked. This is nothing more than a forced removal of 10,000 people at a time when the government says it will put a stop to all removals."



AP

Sello Ramakobye, secretary of Brits Action Committee, denouncing Friday the "forced removal."

5,000 March in Dhaka to Back Ershad

DHAKA (Reuters) — About 5,000 pro-government supporters marched through Dhaka on Friday to celebrate the victory of President Hossain Mohammed Ershad in an election marked by charges of widespread fraud and vote-rigging.

Sheikh Hasina Wased, head of an opposition coalition, said that the election on Thursday was "a fraud." General Ershad, who denied that the election was rigged, has promised to investigate charges of cheating and to set up a system to prevent future ballot fraud.

The final official count issued by the government gave General Ershad 25.9 million votes and his 11 opponents a total of 4.2 million. This meant that 54.2 percent of the country's 47.9 million voters cast ballots, roughly the number predicted by government officials. Opposition leaders, diplomats and others said that they believed that the turnout was much lower.

Shultz Urges Quake Aid in El Salvador

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz walked amid rubble from the Oct. 10 earthquake in El Salvador and said that other nations "have to step up to the bar and make a contribution" to pay for the large-scale rebuilding ahead.

"El Salvador doesn't need a lot more debt," Mr. Shultz said after a tour Thursday. "So talk about being ready to loan them a lot of money at market rates or something like that — get lost." He went to El Salvador with news of U.S. congressional approval of $50 million in earthquake aid, in addition to nearly $2 million already contributed. "That is a down payment," he said.

Mozambican Rebels Seize Key Town

LISBON (Reuters) — Mozambican rightist rebels said Friday they had seized the key garrison town of Vila Machado in Mozambique, killing 85 government and Zimbabwean troops in heavy fighting.

A communiqué issued in Lisbon by the Mozambican National Resistance said that Vila Machado, which is situated on the main rail line from Beira to the Zimbabwean capital of Harare, was overrun Thursday and was still in rebel hands. It said that 32 Zimbabwean troops, 53 government troops and seven Tanzanians were killed and that 12 armored vehicles, including two tanks, were destroyed.

In addition, a wagon train carrying grain and foodstuffs from Zimbabwe to Beira was ambushed and set on fire Thursday after the produce was distributed to local people. There was no independent confirmation of the latest attacks, and the Mozambique government rarely comments on rebel claims.

For the Record

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina was presented with the Council of Europe's human rights prize in a ceremony in Strasbourg, France, on Friday. It was the first time that the council's award had been made to an individual. *(AFP)*

Meetings of an Egyptian-Israeli arbitration panel to settle the territorial dispute over the Taba enclave have been tentatively set to start Dec. 1, Israel's ambassador said Thursday in Geneva. *(AFP)*

AQUINO: *Island Truce Discussed*

(Continued from page 1)

Piamonte said he hoped that the negotiations Friday would "bear fruit of lasting peace and stability, not only for Panay."

"It might serve as a model for other islands and for the whole country," he said.

Archbishop Piamonte spoke during a Mass attended by Mrs. Aquino at the Catholic University of San Augustin.

Mrs. Aquino's pursuit of a negotiated peace had been criticized by some cabinet members who want tougher action against the rebels. In Cebu City, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Friday that the Communists want power, not peace.

"In my own mind, there are two governments in the Philippines," Mr. Enrile said. He termed the second government as a "government of the left," which he said had infiltrated Mrs. Aquino's administration.

"Do we allow the existence of these two?" he asked, speaking to an association of broadcasters. "How can we survive this? How long can we postpone an inevitable confrontation?"

Mrs. Aquino arrived in Iloilo on Friday from the nearby island of Negros, which she visited briefly on Thursday. Church officials there tried to arrange a similar meeting with local rebels but said the plans fell through because the insurgents feared they would be arrested if they emerged from hiding.

Mrs. Aquino defended her policy of negotiating with the rebels, in a speech to soldiers at a military camp in Iloilo.

"I am pursuing the path of negotiations with the insurgents," she told the troops," because I want to spare our country further bloodshed and the loss of precious lives we need for the reconstruction of our country."

DRUG: *Traffickers Move Thai Labs*

(Continued from page 1)

cotics in the world, according to Western officials.

The officials say that by far the biggest amount of heroin derived from this opium comes from Burma's Shan states, which cover thousands of square miles of jungle and mountain terrain.

But despite efforts by traffickers to open new routes out of Burma through India in the west, Malaysia in the south and possibly China in the north, the main export pipeline continues to run through Thailand because of its well-developed road, air and shipping links, Western officials said.

These officials, who monitor Golden Triangle politics and the drug trade, estimate that 600 to 900 tons of opium were grown in Burma in the 1985-86 crop year.

Opium poppies are planted at the end of the rainy season in October and are harvested between December and March.

Six hundred tons of raw opium is enough to produce about 60 tons of high-quality heroin. Both Thai and Western officials emphasize, however, that much less than half Burma's output is smuggled abroad.

Much of the output is lost through wastage, they said, and much of it is retained locally for use by addicts. It also is used as a painkiller in remote villages that have almost no access to modern medicines.

A Western official estimated that about two tons of heroin a year was reaching the United States from Southeast Asia.

The U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, said in March on a visit to Bangkok that cooperation from Burma and Thailand had helped to almost halve the flow of Southeast Asian heroin to the United States.

Only about 16 percent of the heroin consumed last year in the United States came from Southeast Asia, he said, compared with 30 percent in 1970.

Prasong Soonsiri, a close aide to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and the former head of Thailand's National Security Council, said Thursday that opium production in northern Thailand was less than 25 tons in 1985-86, about 35 percent less than in the previous year.

The official said the decline in production resulted from stricter law enforcement and an organized program to provide opium-growing villagers with alternative cash crops, such as coffee and vegetables.

Thai and Western officials say there is considerable evidence of increased opium production in Laos. Estimates of its output in 1985-86 range from 50 tons to 150 tons.

AP

Some of the opium there is grown under government supervision for export to Soviet-bloc countries for medicinal use. Sources in Thailand differed on whether there was official Lao complicity in the illicit opium business.

Analysts note that central government control over both northwestern Laos and Burma's Shan states is tenuous or nonexistent.

Minorities in eastern Burma have long been in conflict with the Rangoon government. Armed rebel groups in the Shan states claim to be fighting for autonomy.

But observers of the region say that the political motivations of the rebel leaders and their armies have been debased by involvement in the narcotics trade.

The United States has provided millions of dollars worth of narcotics control assistance to the Burmese government in the past few years.

Ozal Reshuffles Ankara Cabinet to Refurbish Image

Reuters

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal announced a new Turkish cabinet on Friday, including a media spokesman, in a bid to improve his government's image following an election slump last month.

Mr. Ozal named Hasan Celal Guzel, 41, a close political ally, as minister of state responsible for the media, in effect the government's chief spokesman. Mr. Guzel, a senior official in the prime minister's office, replaced Mesut Yilmaz, who was given the tourism portfolio.

The overall shuffle — the first for Mr. Ozal — was less sweeping than expected, with only the justice and health ministers leaving the government.

Among the new faces, Ali Bozer became minister of state for relations with the European Community and Mahmut Oltan Sungurlu, a lawyer and member of parliament, replaced Necat Eldem as justice minister.

Health Minister Mehmet Aydin was replaced by Mustafa Kalemli, whose labor portfolio was taken by Tourism Minister Mukerrem Tasciogin.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Abortion Foes Fined For False Advertising

The Problem Pregnancy Center of Fort Worth, Texas, and its founder, Charles Pelletier, have been convicted of deceptive trade practices and fined $39,000 for falsely advertising the center as an abortion clinic, then trying to persuade pregnant women to have their babies.

The Texas attorney general's office said the civil trial was the first in the United States of a pregnancy center accused of deceptive trade practices. About 2,100 such "bogus clinics" exist around the country, according to the New York Metropolitan Coalition for Abortion Rights.

Steve Gardner, an assistant Texas attorney general, said the Fort Worth verdict "sends a strong message to clinics across the country: Don't lie to pregnant women in the name of facts, in the name of help, in the name of God or anybody."

Mr. Pelletier said he would appeal the ruling, which he contends could restrict free speech. His lawyer, Shelby Sharpe, argued that the center was not commercial because it did not charge women for advice and pregnancy tests. Therefore, he said, the state consumer law did not apply.

Short Takes

Tall children tend to do slightly better on intelligence tests than short children, according to Pediatrics magazine. Darrell Wilson, who headed the study by Stanford University, said: "We found a small but significant association between relative height and IQ scores. The effect was present in both boys and girls." Mr. Wilson said the findings, based on data gathered on thousands of children, might have something to do with how children of differing heights are treated by adults.

As many as 16,000 pilots, including perhaps 1,000 commercial pilots, may still be flying planes even though their automobile driver's licenses have been revoked or suspended for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, according to the U.S. Transportation Department. It compared a list of 700,049 aviators with the names of four million motorists who have lost their licenses since 1960.

When a time capsule was buried back in 1962 by the city council of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, its location was kept secret to protect it from vandals. The capsule was supposed to be opened this month during the town's 100th anniversary celebration. But all the 1962 council members have died and the time capsule can't be found.

American oil reserves, already shrinking, are expected to drop to their lowest levels since after World War II at the current rate of drilling, according to a study by the Library of Congress. It said domestic reserves would fall from 28.4 billion barrels in 1985 to 23.2 billion in 1995.

The number of crimes against individuals and households in the United States fell last year to the lowest level since the federal government began collecting the information 13 years ago. A survey by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics found that 34.9 million crimes were committed in 1985, down 1.9 percent, or 700,000, from 1984. The drop continued a decline that began in 1982. The total number of crimes has fallen 16 percent from a 1981 peak of 41.5 million, with violent crime down 12 percent, theft down 15 percent and household crime down 18 percent. Authorities cite a decline in the size of the age group most prone to crime, people in their late teens and early 20s. Some specialists also credit harsher treatment of lawbreakers.

Reuters-UPI

THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES — As Congress swept through major bills in a rush to adjourn for campaigning, four retiring senators paused for a chat. From left, Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri and Russell B. Long of Louisiana, both Democrats; and Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, Republicans.

Driving through Manhattan, Sid Brody recounts to The New York Times, he signaled to the motorist in the next lane for directions. "*How do I get to Brooklyn Heights?*" he yelled. The other driver rolled down his window, shouting, "Whadjasay?" "I want to go to Brooklyn Heights," Mr. Brody said. "So go!" the other man shouted, rolling up his window.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Congress Passes Spending Bill After Shutdown of Government

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress approved an omnibus spending bill Friday to finance the operation of the federal government, but not before the White House had ordered most functions of the federal government shut down for lack of funds.

At midday, as a Senate filibuster over the purchase of a trainer aircraft for the U.S. Air Force delayed action on the $576-billion spending bill, the administration ordered about 500,000 federal workers across the country to go home. Essential personnel, such as the military and air traffic controllers, remained at their posts.

On Friday evening, senators reached a compromise that allowed passage of the spending bill, and the House of Representatives quickly followed suit. President Ronald Reagan was expected to sign the measure in time to allow federal workers to return to their jobs on Saturday.

Several other major pieces of legislation moved toward congressional passage Friday or awaited their turn for consideration.

- The Senate moved toward passage of the immigration reform bill, voting 69-21 to limit debate on the measure.

The bill would grant amnesty to millions of aliens who entered the United States illegally before 1982, and impose civil and criminal penalties on employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens who came later. It would allow thousands of other aliens to take temporary agricultural jobs.

The chief Senate sponsor, Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, said Thursday that Mr. Reagan would sign the measure if it received the final approval of Congress. The House approved the bill on Wednesday.

- The House gave final congressional approval to legislation that would prohibit mandatory retirement based on age. Under existing law, employers can require workers to retire at age 70.

The House passed the legislation on a voice vote hours after it was altered by the Senate to exempt for seven years college professors and state and local policemen, firefighters and prison guards.

Mr. Reagan, who at 75 is the oldest president in U.S. history, is expected to sign the measure, which was sponsored by the oldest member of Congress, Representative Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, who is 86.

- The House approved and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing $1.7 billion for expanded efforts at drug enforcement, interdiction, treatment, prevention and education programs. The vote was 378-16.

In a parliamentary maneuver reflecting political concern over drugs, the House vote sent to the Senate two versions of the bill. One includes the death penalty for those convicted of some drug-related murders, and the other does not.

The Senate can choose which to debate, although Bob Dole of Kansas, the leader of the majority Republicans, is considered certain to bring up the one without the death penalty to avoid a threatened filibuster.

- A key obstacle to adjournment was removed when Mr. Reagan signed a $9 billion measure to renew and strengthen the "Superfund" toxic waste cleanup program. The president had been considering a veto of the bill, and Congress had considered staying in session in order to override a veto.

The shutdown of most government functions came after the fourth temporary spending bill approved by Congress since the new fiscal year began Oct. 1 expired at midnight Thursday.

"Congress has not passed any appropriations," said Ed Dale, spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget. "This has nothing to do with government being broke. There is plenty of money in the Treasury but we can't spend it because there's no appropriation."

The bill draws together all 13 regular spending bills needed to run various federal agencies because none of the individual measures had been passed by the start of the fiscal year.

The Senate on Thursday adopted the core of the compromise bill and began debating a series of unresolved issues that were left open for separate votes.

It was there that the dispute over the trainer aircraft arose. Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, offered an amendment prohibiting the use of $151 million in the bill's military section for the purchase of T-46A trainers.

"I am not going to sit quietly and allow millions of dollars to be committed to a program which the administration and the Pentagon say they do not want," Mr. Goldwater said. He said that the item had been put into the bill for political reasons.

The amendment set off a lengthy protest from the two senators from New York, Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat. The aircraft is built by Fairchild Republic Co. in Farmingdale, New York.

"You want to talk about political pressure?" Mr. D'Amato asked angrily in the course of speeches by the two senators that precluded any other Senate business. "Let's understand where it's coming from," he said in an apparent reference to Mr. Dole, whose state is home to Cessna, a rival aircraft maker that would like to win the trainer contract.

"Once again, Congress has shown it has the discipline of a group of schoolchildren before recess," said Senator William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, alluding to the frustration of a body that had already overstayed its intended term by two weeks while the Nov. 4 elections drew nearer.

Red-and-white buttons reading "Free the 99th Congress" sprouted on lapels throughout the Capitol.

Senators finally settled the trainer issue by adopting compromise language permitting Fairchild to use some suspended 1986 money to prepare for a future competition that will decide which trainer the U.S. Air Force ultimately buys.

Shultz Emerges as Top Reagan Aide

Reykjavik Marked Turning Point in Secretary's Career

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, whose fortunes within the faction-ridden Reagan administration have varied greatly over the past four years, appears to have emerged finally as President Ronald Reagan's preeminent strategist in the search for an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

The Iceland meeting, whatever it may herald for the future, seems to have given the long-enduring secretary a new importance, not only for picking up the pieces of the various potential arms agreements sketched in Reykjavik, but also for reopening the dialogue between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

No one who watched Mr. Shultz's news conference at the meeting's end is likely to forget his usually expressionless face as he told the world about the "potentially tremendous achievements" contained in "the agreement that might have been."

His cheeks were red and his eyes slightly glazed, the most telling signs to reporters who have long covered him that the secretary was truly upset.

But as soon as he had returned from Reykjavik, the secretary recovered his composure and set out on a whirlwind blitz of the news media to try to change the initial image of the meeting as a failure — an image he did much to shape with his initial expression of "deep disappointment" with the results.

He also has begun picking up the pieces. On Tuesday, he met with the Soviet ambassador, Yuri V. Dubinin, at the State Department. The meeting went well, according to one U.S. official, who said that "the sense was both sides wanted to keep the momentum going."

Whether the Iceland meeting will prove to have been a breakthrough or a dead end for these negotiations will become clear only with time. But Reykjavik does appear to mark

NEWS ANALYSIS

a turning point in the career of a man who has carefully bided his time and endured the administration infighting to become the president's chief kibitzer in what the secretary has called "the highest-stakes poker game ever played."

Throughout the two-day meeting, it was Mr. Shultz who sat on the president's left, most of the time with only Mr. Gorbachev, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Mr. Shultz's counterpart, two note-takers and two translators present.

Mr. Shultz now has clocked more hours in talks with top Soviet leaders than anyone else in the administration. It was Mr. Shultz's man, Paul H. Nitze, who led the all-night Saturday negotiations on arms control with an open brief to extract whatever he could.

Mr. Shultz's emergence as Mr. Reagan's pre-eminent foreign affairs adviser has been a long time in coming. He has been portrayed in the media as the loser to his hardline rivals at the Pentagon, and on several occasions he was reported to be on the verge of resignation.

Two events in particular seem to have worked to his advantage. The first was the resignation last December of Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, who was succeeded by a far less forceful figure, John M. Poindexter. At the same time, the influence of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger also is clearly on the wane.

The second, crucial development was Mr. Reagan's increasing concern with his own presidential legacy and his desire to see whether it might be possible to reach an arms control agreement with the Russians as the crowning achievement of his administration.

Mr. Shultz never has been regarded as an arms control expert, depending heavily on the expertise of Mr. Nitze, the special presidential arms control adviser at the State Department.

Seldom has Mr. Shultz expressed his opinion on the subject in any detail. But five days before the Reykjavik meeting, he offered a glimpse into his thinking and his own outlook on the meeting that in retrospect seems prophetic.

He said the administration hoped to make strategic nuclear weapons, particularly ballistic missiles, "the focus of attention" at the meeting and hinted even then that Mr. Reagan would make a pitch for their total elimination. At the time, most specialists expected European-based missiles to be the main topic.

Mr. Shultz also disclosed his vision of a grand compromise that might be struck with the Russians on space defenses. He suggested that if the Russians agreed to scrap their ballistic missiles, the United States would then only need a scaled-down version of the space-based missile defense system.

AP

George P. Shultz, following the meeting in Reykjavik.

The need for a defense just against cheating on an agreement, he said, was, "a different need than the kind of defense you need when there are thousands and thousands of such strategic missiles."

In many ways, Mr. Shultz's views now on dealing with the Soviet Union seem to parallel closely those of the president himself, reflecting the same deep-seated doubt about whether the Russians really can be trusted when it comes to striking an agreement.

He said that Mr. Reagan himself had summed up their common sentiment about dealing with the Russians during his talks with Mr. Gorbachev. The president, he said, at one point turned to the Soviet leader and used a Russian expression, the gist of whose meaning was: "In God we trust; all others pay cash."

Congress, in Rebuff on Foreign Aid, Upholds Equality of Domestic Policy

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has agreed to a House-Senate compromise on trimming the U.S. foreign aid budget to $13.4 billion for fiscal 1987, abandoning its effort to extract more money from a Congress that insists on applying equal budget austerity to foreign policy and domestic programs.

In a last-minute agreement late Wednesday, House and Senate negotiators approved the foreign aid package in a wide-ranging spending bill for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. The foreign aid budget is $1.15 billion less than last year and $2.1 billion less than President Ronald Reagan requested.

But members of the House-Senate conference committee, mindful of domestic political considerations, spared Israel, Egypt and Cyprus from the cuts.

Also singled out for special consideration were the Philippines, Pakistan, Greece, Turkey and Northern Ireland, although the amounts allocated for these countries were lower than those proposed by the administration.

The negotiators rebuffed administration arguments that cutting the aid program would reduce Mr. Reagan's ability to conduct effective foreign policy.

Congress has maintained throughout the long dispute that it will not increase foreign aid levels at the expense of domestic programs and that the White House should provide the additional *funds through reductions in military spending.*

Administration officials said late Wednesday that they would accept the reduced foreign aid figure in the pending $576-billion fiscal 1987 continuing resolution, a package of 13 regular yearly appropriations bills.

Since considerably less money than Mr. Reagan requested will be available for foreign aid, the administration now must decide on cuts in its proposed aid levels for countries that were not singled out for specific amounts in the House-Senate agreement.

Administration officials had warned that the required cuts inevitably will affect such programs as battling against alleged Communist penetration in Central America.

Of those countries whose aid levels were designated, Israel, the recipient of the most U.S. aid, will get $3 billion in military and economic grants and Egypt $2.3 billion.

The compromise bill also included the additional $200 million in economic aid that the House originally approved last month for the Philippines in an enthusiastic response to President Corazon C. Aquino's address to Congress.

That aid would be in addition to the $240 million in economic and military assistance appropriated for the Philippine government last year.

For fiscal 1987, Mr. Reagan had requested aid totaling $234 million for the Philippines. He also has pledged to seek at least $180 million in exchange for continued U.S. use of strategically vital air and naval bases in the Philippines.

Pakistan, which borders on Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, was allocated $250 million in economic aid, much of it to ease the burden of caring for Afghan refugees. The agreement also calls for $312.5 million in arms loans to Pakistan.

A potential problem involves Turkey, which was given $490 million in military aid. While Turkey would continue to be the third-largest recipient of U.S. aid, the amount is $330 million less than the Reagan administration sought.

That is likely to cause a harsh reaction from the government of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, which has complained that Washington is unwilling to increase aid and or trade concessions.

Greece, locked in dispute with Turkey over northern Cyprus and other territorial issues, would receive military aid of $490 million. That figure is $125 million less than last year and $330 million less than the administration proposed.

Denmark to Curb Flow of Refugees

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — The Folketing voted on Friday for tough new restrictions on immigration that are expected to cut the stream of refugees into Denmark by more than half.

The legislation was aimed at curbing the flow of refugees from neighboring countries, especially West Germany, which are used by refugees from the Third World as transit points.

So far this year about 9,000 people, mainly from Iran, Lebanon and Sri Lanka, have asked for asylum compared with 8,698 for all of 1985.

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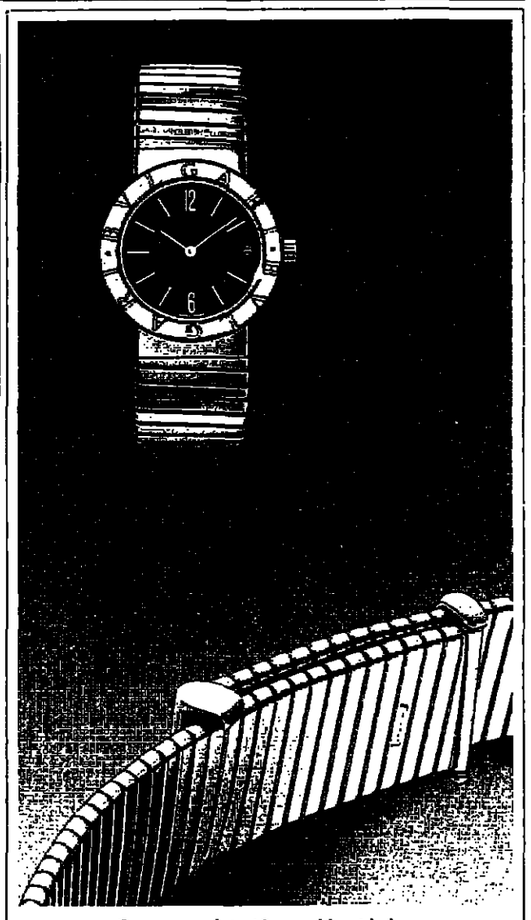

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Reykjavik and Europe

Despite their failure to reach a history-making agreement in Reykjavik, American and Soviet officials have been continuing their negotiations through public speeches, in press interviews and in Geneva. Much of this activity has been focusing on Moscow's offer, made in Reykjavik, to withdraw all Soviet SS-20s aimed at Western Europe in exchange for the withdrawal of all the American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles stationed in Europe.

These are the weapons considered most important for Europe, and Soviet intentions seem ambiguous. After a series of conflicting Soviet statements, the government spokesman in Moscow, Gennadi Gerasimov, laid down a hard line declaring that Moscow continues to insist on the adoption of a comprehensive package including President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, but is willing, in the meantime, to pursue negotiations on separate elements, notably medium-range missiles in Europe. Earlier the Soviet chief negotiator in Geneva, Viktor Karpov, had said on several occasions that a partial agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons might be possible.

Moscow's seeming ambiguity has given rise to some old European fears. While the principal European governments, notably in Bonn and London, gave public praise to Mr. Reagan after Reykjavik, the allies have been warning privately that it was irresponsible even to contemplate the complete withdrawal of American medium-range missiles from Europe.

The rapidity with which Americans and Soviets were able to sweep away the differences about their respective nuclear arsenals in Europe has caused concern. Things moved so fast that the only consultation between Washington and its NATO allies came after the summit meeting had ended. Ironically, the military commanders of NATO — both Americans and Europeans — have been more outspoken in stating their displeasure than have their civilian counterparts. Another European missile debate — the mirror image of the divisive debate that preceded the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in 1983 — is in the making. This time the issue will be the possible removal of these same weapons.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Contras' Air Link

Finally there is clear, conspicuous, undenied and undeniable proof of gunrunning across the Nicaragua-El Salvador border. The trouble is, from the U.S. government's viewpoint, it is not proof of Nicaragua's support of Salvadoran rebels — although that support has been substantial and continuing and accounts for the scale of the Salvadoran insurgency. It is proof of support for the Nicaraguan "contras" from the Salvadoran side of the border. You can now find people who say they have known for years that the planes were flying in, but it was not widely and plainly known. It has become a modest embarrassment not just to the United States but to El Salvador, which has lost its claim to be simply a victim of intervention, rather than a party to it.

But who is running the guns? The Sandinists, producing a confession from the lone survivor of an arms-laden plane shot down Oct. 5, insist it was a CIA operation. Circumstantial information developed in the American press suggests the same possibility. But the U.S. government has repeatedly denied any official hand, insisting that it has not violated the congressional ban on aid and explaining the supply traffic as the work of American citizens acting privately, legally and patriotically on their own. This picture is supported by, among others, leading opponents of contra aid on the congressional intelligence committees — people who could be expected to be sensitive to violations of the law and who are in a position to be informed.

It was never a secret that the administration strained in every fiber to promote aid for the contras. It could yet be that officials not only made an effort to know what private individuals and groups were doing but slipped into facilitating or coordinating their work. But this has not been proved.

Meanwhile, it is useful to recall the administration's pleas, in urging Congress to renew aid, that the contras were starving for the supplies needed to fight on. Only now does it become known that a rather substantial, ostensibly private, air bridge from El Salvador was open. This says nothing about contra aid, which we believe was the wrong idea then and is the wrong idea now. But it says something important about the contras — that their difficulties go well beyond matters of logistics and supply.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

A Nobel for Microscopy

Prize committees and historians of science heap kudos on those who uncover important new facts about the world or who synthesize facts into new theory. A third kind of scientist receives less attention — the inventor of a new technique. That is why it is pleasing to see this year's Nobel Prize in Physics awarded to Ernst Ruska, inventor of the electron microscope, and to Gerd Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer, developers of the scanning tunneling microscope.

New laws and theories mark the great forward strides in science. A jumble of confusing and chaotic facts is suddenly made to make sense, as Mendeleyev did for chemistry in divining the periodic table of elements. But how were all the facts first established? Because someone invented a new technique for querying nature.

There is a case to be made that technique, not theory, is the principal bottleneck in scientific progress. Each new technique makes accessible a new field of discovery, which will be fully explored sooner or later by those who rush in. What does it matter who strikes gold first after the gold fields have been opened?

Often the inventor of a technique is the first to exploit it. But some techniques make possible so many dazzling discoveries that their inventor is cast into shadow. That is what happened for 40 years to the inventor of the electron microscope, an instrument of pivotal importance in biology and physics. It has revealed the fine structure of everything from viruses to computer chips. When the Nobel Prize committee remedied the oversight, Ernst Ruska did not feign the customary surprise of hopeful Nobel contenders. As he rightly said, "I could have perhaps expected this 40 years ago."

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

. . . and One for Morality

The Swedes sometimes use the Nobel Prize in Economics to bring attention and influence to certain ideas, rather than to reward work that already has attained it. This year's award seems to fall into that category. While James McGill Buchanan has for many years been regarded with respect by American economists, his work has never become part of the central structure of the discipline.

Mr. Buchanan has spent several decades applying economic analysis to the processes by which governments raise and spend money. That has led him to a view of politics as a market among interest groups, in which people in public life follow much the same logic as those in private businesses to aggrandize their own positions. That, he argues, gives all government a strong inherent tendency to keep expanding — and he deplores it. Mr. Buchanan is a vigorous supporter of a constitutional amendment to force the federal government to balance its budget. The amendment, like the bleak and pessimistic view of government that it reflects, has always seemed to us an altogether dubious proposition.

But in one crucial sense Mr. Buchanan is surely right. Economics at its best is a moral science. Modern economics often strays far into the mists of abstract mathematics but, while math is tidier than morality, in economics it is on the whole less illuminating.

Over the years the Nobel awards have jumped uncertainly back and forth across that line, reflecting the ambivalence among economists themselves. This year the prize is particularly welcome because it rewards a scholar who has devoted himself explicitly to the social and moral implications of public choices.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Comment

Chasing an Impossible Dream

President Reagan has fueled the widespread fears that when the chips are down he is not serious about arms control.

By requiring the Soviet Union to dismantle 900 launchers and 4,000 to 5,000 nuclear warheads targeted on the United States, the agreement offered in Iceland clearly would have enhanced U.S. security. By requiring the Soviet Union to remove more than 500 intermediate-range nuclear missiles and 900 warheads from Europe, the agreement also would have enhanced the security of America's friends and allies in Europe.

It is ironic that, for "star wars" to have any hope of bearing fruit, significant reductions in Soviet nuclear forces will be necessary. Without reductions in Soviet offensive missiles, any SDI system will be overwhelmed. But in Iceland, Mr. Reagan rejected precisely the kind of agreement that would be required for there to be any realistic hope of an effective strategic defense.

— *Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, in The New York Times.*

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OPINION

France's Hard-Learned Lessons on Terror

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The French capital has a breathing spell from the series of terrorist attacks that sowed panic last month. But the revelations and questions they brought out have not been swept away with the debris.

It is now undeniable that for nearly a generation France had a policy of dealing with terrorists, or at least looking the other way, in the expectation of buying immunity from their action on French soil. There have been hints and clues of this for years, not only involving Middle East groups but also European terrorists — Germans, Italians and Spaniards.

Two successive former leaders of the French equivalent of the CIA, an agency now called the General Directorate for External Security, have been provoked into disclosing deals they made at various times with Iraq and Syria, and current attempted deals with Iran. They claimed to have intimidated the foreign agents and extracted a pledge of truce.

'Is Paris burning?'

In return for what? They do not say exactly, but obviously it was in return for leaving terrorists alone in France and not helping other countries nab them.

Pierre Marion, named to head the service by François Mitterrand when he became president in 1981, now tells of his request for authorization to kill "six contacts identified in Paris" in 1982, apparently diplomats or people involved with embassies. He says the president refused, so he proposed "eliminating" other contacts "in Italy, Spain, Switzerland, West Germany and Belgium," evidently without sharing crucial information with those countries. Another refusal.

So he went to a Paris suburb, St.-Nom-la-Bretèche, to negotiate at the luxurious home of Rifaat al-Assad, brother of the Syrian president and head of his secret services. "He gave me his word that Abu Nidal would no longer act on French territory," Mr. Marion said. "He kept it. The Palestinian leader Issam Sartawi, condemned to death by Abu Nidal, lived in France at that time under protection. Abu Nidal waited until he made a trip to Portugal, almost two years later, to assassinate him." For Mr. Marion, this was a French success.

His predecessor, Alexandre de Marenches, served under Presidents Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He was not so candid, but the record of prisoners freed, of extraditions refused, shows the policy was already set.

During these years, there were repeated European Community summit meetings vowing full cooperation in fighting terrorism. Special police commissions were established for the essential exchange of intelligence. But, as French commentators now point out, the services do not trust one another and prefer "informal, bilateral" exchanges. The French responded coldly to a German proposal to establish an international computerized anti-terrorist register.

Denis Baudouin, spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, said recently that France rejected an appeal by President Reagan at the Tokyo summit meeting in May for multilateral anti-terrorist measures.

Meanwhile, though Mr. Chirac has promised retaliation against those who "manipulate" terrorist action, both he and Robert Pandraud, his deputy interior minister for national security, repeat that they have "no evidence" of involvement by foreign states. This may be true of the five bombings in September. It is manifestly not true in terms of the longer record.

Some analysts in France attribute the policy to the French desire to maintain what they like to call "privileged" relations with Arab states. Some applaud Mr. Chirac's declarations that France will not be harassed into changing its Middle East policy, especially its provision of arms to Iraq. Some criticize the continued illusion that France can win itself a "special role" and "special influence" by indulging Arab radicals.

But the central lesson is that bazaar diplomacy is no defense against terrorism, and neither is a selfish search to buy immunity at the expense of friends and neighbors. It is a terrible lesson, and it has taken a long time to bring out even a few of the facts that prevented its being learned before the price became so tragically high.

Now the French are saying that they see terrorism as a new kind of warfare, not a series of unrelated crimes but a declaration of hostilities that must be met with united action. They have taken Draconian internal measures, at great cost. And Mr. Pandraud has just announced plans for closer cooperation with the United States against terrorism. Perhaps France is finally drawing the necessary conclusion: International terrorists succeed by cooperating more effectively than the governments whose people they target. France must work with its allies.

The New York Times.

East Asia: Are the Days of the Strongman Numbered?

This is the second of two articles.

By Patrick L. Smith

HONG KONG — Along with their cultural challenges, all the newly industrializing countries in East Asia face external threats — South Korea from the north, Taiwan and Hong Kong from China, and Singapore from potentially hostile, non-Chinese neighbors. With the exception of Hong Kong, this has made security a high priority and lent military and security establishments an outsize political role.

Whether or not this role is exercised, the region's history shows a clear tendency for power to be recentralized in the face of any perceived political vacuum. For many analysts, this suggests that democracy in East Asia is likely to alternate with periods of strong, traditional rule for the foreseeable future.

It is among the free-market economies of East Asia that change appears most imminent. Not coincidentally, it is in these societies that the Chinese tradition of moral and political order, first codified by Confucius in the 6th century B.C., has proved an ideal backdrop for an extended period of rapid economic development.

At the center of this tradition are the universally accepted rules of order and conduct by which society is preserved. Chief among them, leaders provide security and efficient administration in exchange for the trust and obedience of their citizens.

Individual rights are minimized, and a form of dynastic succession removes any question of popular elections. Leaders remain larger-than-life, purposefully distant and highly paternalistic. For all but the ruling elite, material prosperity, not politics, is the main preoccupation.

Hong Kong stands only superficially outside this pattern. In many ways, the British administration has come to function well within the Confucian mold. Faced with a return to Chinese sovereignty 11 years from now, many Hong Kong residents view a limited form of democracy as the only alternative to a shift from one authoritarian regime to another; to differing degrees, both answer to the same tradition.

Although the newly industrializing countries have moved partly beyond the Confucian ideal, they remain heavily under its influence. Consequently, they have emerged in the postwar era as highly disciplined societies in which authority — in the family, the workplace and the polity — has been largely unquestioned.

The benefits are obvious: These countries have averaged economic growth of nearly 9 percent a year since the mid-1960s.

But the costs are becoming equally apparent. In economic terms, a deeply conservative social philosophy has inhibited creativity, leaving the industrializing countries less able to innovate in science and industry.

Faced with poorly developed channels of dissent, political opposition movements tend to be volatile, disorganized and preoccupied with the issue of power, rather than with alternative policies. Particularly in South Korea, this has contributed to the tension and violence that have accompanied transfers of power within the ruling elite.

"The traditional political system was a blessing for our economic development, but now it has become a liability," said Han Sung-Joo, the Korea University political scientist. "We can't incorporate such things as alternative political parties or labor movements. In this sense, our chickens are coming home to roost."

This is evident in South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong. But it is unclear what is to replace the systems they are outgrowing.

East Asians, in short, are groping for their political futures with only vague notions of what they are seeking. The near-universal goal of democracy remains for many only a system that affords greater choice for the individual; for many anti-government politicians, it is little more than an expedient to power.

In the newly developing countries, there is much talk of developing a kind of "loyal opposition" modeled after the Japanese system, which has been dominated by the Liberal Democratic Party for more than three decades. Many supporters of this notion view Japan as the only instance of a successful Asian version of democracy.

But few oppositionists appear willing to so limit their ambitions. At the same time, leaders such as Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore assert that their adversaries are ill-prepared to assume even this circumscribed role.

For many analysts, the central challenge is to move beyond the highly personalized form of rule that characterizes Confucian societies. Even in China, political reforms are intended partly to institutionalize the selection of leaders and reduce the nation's dependence on the charisma and morality of individuals.

"For Deng and Chiang, it's the same thing," said a member of Taiwan's Kuomintang. "In the future we'll look to a new type of leadership. The days of the strongman are over."

International Herald Tribune.

Japan's 'Intelligence Society' Really Isn't So Dumb

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — What is an "intelligence society?" A CIA/KGB get-together? Or just plain gibberish?

Gibberish is what it was and what it should have remained, even if it was the invention of the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. Unfortunately it has been seized by the rest of the world as the focus for yet new criticisms of Japan.

To show how wise and international they are, many Japanese now like to sprinkle their speech with difficult English words. Often the users have no clear idea as to what those words actually mean. But they sound good and impress people.

Nakasone's innocent gibberish was turned into a vicious snipe.

Mr. Nakasone is no exception. So when he told a group of party stalwarts here that Japan was an "intelligence" society, no one took him literally. It was obvious he was misusing the noun as an adjective, and that he meant "well-educated." In his next sentence he made this clear by using the Japanese word *chishiki*, which means knowledge rather than IQ.

In the United States, he said, deprived blacks and Hispanics held down overall education levels.

Normally none of this would arouse great controversy, certainly not in Japan and probably not even in the West. It was only when Mr. Nakasone had to be translated into English that problems arose. Translators are not mind-readers. So they soon had Mr. Nakasone telling the world that the Japanese were born geniuses while American blacks and Hispanics were born with low IQs.

Mr. Nakasone's rather unintelligent gibberish was turned into a viciously racialistic snipe.

But the irony does not stop there. When the angry American reaction is reported back here the Japanese public assumes that Mr. Nakasone must have blundered badly. It is assumed that he has trampled on some hidden U.S. taboo against discussing relative *chishiki* levels. Mr. Nakasone prostrates himself in humble atonement.

Meanwhile, the foreign criticisms begin to escalate. Mr. Nakasone's alleged racism is seen as just the tip of an iceberg of ingrained exclusiveness and superiority complexes.

We are told that the Japanese are so anti-foreign that they even dislike foreigners using their language. Meanwhile, there are thousands of Westerners in Japan who, like this writer, manage to survive only because of the tolerant willingness of most Japanese to listen to them and relate to them in Japanese.

We are told the Japanese will never allow foreigners into their society. Yet dozens of high-level private and official advisory bodies here actively seek foreigners as members (this writer is on several of them). Would we be as tolerant about inviting foreigners in a comparable situation?

We are told how the Japanese discriminate ruthlessly against their Korean and Taiwanese minorities. Yet one of the most popular men in Japan today is a Taiwanese-origin baseball coach who openly refuses to take out the Japanese nationality offered him.

True, the Japanese sense of national identity operates rather differently from what we find elsewhere. It is more instinctive, which means that when the Japanese do want to see themselves as different from others, we others tend to be upset by their seeming lack of logic.

Some years ago this writer tried to use the word "tribal" to describe Japan, but it has since been misused by others to perpetuate the myth of total Japanese exclusivity.

A better analogy might be a football team. It sees its identity in people terms, as the group that has to cooperate to survive. So it has no objection to borrowing the culture and ideas of others. And it is quite happy to deal with outsiders, especially those it thinks might provide a few more ideas of use. But it takes it for granted that outsiders remain outsiders, by definition.

It is also intensely aware of its status relative to other teams. If the results prove it, the team is happy to admit that other teams can do better than itself. Until recently, opinion polls here showed most Japanese admitting openly to feeling inferior to advanced Western societies.

But the Japanese are also quite happy to admit superiority feelings toward societies they see as less worthy in achievement.

There is little doubt now that Japanese educational standards are higher than the rest of the world. But this has little to do with Japan's alleged homogeneity; it is because of the intense competition to enter elite schools and universities.

In the past, students could rely on rote learning to pass those entrance exams. But not today. To select the best students the tests now demand an intellectual grasp of basic concepts, especially in math and science, far ahead of anything that would be demanded of Western students.

The result, ironically, is that good education in Japan can in fact be equated with high intelligence. Only the very brightest reach the top. Mr. Nakasone and his rightist friends are upset by this; some quirk of human personality seems to dictate that children of potential rightist persuasion do not all have the highest IQs.

Mr. Nakasone and his friends want to revise the system, to reduce the role of the entrance exams in deciding a child's future. Ironically again, it is Mr. Nakasone, the alleged protagonist of high Japanese IQs, who wants to downgrade the IQ in Japan.

International Herald Tribune.

America's Failure to Help Peres

By Milton Viorst

WASHINGTON — In giving up the office of Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres leaves behind him the heritage of moving the prospect of Middle East peace talks a bit closer. It is disappointing that Washington did so little to help him.

In his visit with President Reagan last month, Mr. Peres endorsed the agreement he had reached with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to convene a peace conference to be attended by the two superpowers, as well as by Israel and the Arab states. Back in Israel, he told reporters the White House had squelched the idea. Recent statements by Secretary of State George Shultz confirm Washington's disdain for any conference in which Moscow takes part.

Abba Eban, former foreign minister of Israel, recently criticized Mr. Shultz for failing to offer serious mediation to bring Arabs and Israelis together. "If the Americans had behaved as they are now in 1973," after the Middle East war, "and in 1977," after Sadat visited Jerusalem, he said, "we would not have had disengagement agreements, partial agreements, the Camp David agreements or the peace treaty with Egypt. These were simply not feasible without a very sophisticated, assertive and assiduous mediation on a very high level."

In fact, as Mr. Eban knows, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and, later, President Jimmy Carter engaged in more than "mediation." Resistance from both sides required them to press heavily for concessions. Most Israelis, though they grumbled then, are now grateful. Unfortunately, the Reagan administration has been unwilling to make a similar effort. Recognizing that peace-making will stir up trouble with Israel, on whom it relies militarily, and with Israel's American supporters, on whom it depends politically, it finds the status quo more comfortable.

Last month, Mr. Peres's talks in Washington highlighted a new concern. Once an American monopoly, Middle East peace-making can no longer be conducted without the Russians. By his agreement with Mr. Mubarak, as well as his recent flirtation with Moscow, Mr. Peres has reluctantly acknowledged as much. Ironically, it is six years of Reagan policy that have created the conditions that brought the need for a Soviet intrusion on America's peace-making turf.

Mr. Kissinger's goal in 1973 was precisely to keep the Russians out of the Middle East. To do so, he had to convey an assurance that Washington was an honest broker. In offering U.S. guarantees to Israel in return for captured Egyptian and Syrian territory, he established Washington's bona fides and its pre-eminence over Moscow in the Arab world.

Building on that, Mr. Carter negotiated the Camp David treaty, the most important diplomatic achievement in the Middle East since Israel's founding in 1948.

But the Reagan administration squandered the advantage. While the Likud bloc was in power, Washington tacitly or actively backed Israel in building settlements on the West Bank, bombing a nuclear reactor in Iraq, annexing the Golan Heights and invading Lebanon. Recently, Washington has failed to make good on pledges to sell arms to Jordan and the Saudis, arms needed to defend at least as much against Syria and Iran as against Israel.

Small wonder the Arabs no longer regard the United States as an honest broker. That Syria, Moscow's client, insists on a Soviet presence in peace talks is normal. That Jordan, a strong friend of the West, believes Moscow's presence is necessary to protect Arab interests in negotiations — and Egypt agrees — is devastating evidence that Washington has lost its credibility.

As Mr. Peres edged toward peace talks last year, Washington could have helped him counter Israel's powerful anti-peace opposition by sending a strong signal of support. On economic questions, Mr. Shultz was not averse to applying public pressure, effectively lightening Mr. Peres's burden in enacting unpopular reforms. But the Peres government received little U.S. diplomatic help.

Admittedly, Mr. Peres would have had great difficulty getting his divided cabinet to agree to an international conference and, perhaps, to any peace conference at all. But if Mr. Peres was to take risks, the Reagan administration had to do the same. Now it is too late. It is likely that several years will pass before the movement toward peace resumes.

The writer specializes in the Middle East. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Trust Busting'

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "In relation to the plans for reorganizing the Tobacco Trust, the Attorney General is quoted as declaring that he will refuse consent to any arrangement which will not "restore competition in every department of the tobacco business." It is within the power of Government to dissolve combinations that unlawfully restrain trade; but it is not possible to "enforce competition." That is ruled by economic laws more powerful than enactments." [It adds:] "Business in America would be booming but for the uncertainty caused by the sensational publicity with which the "trust busting" campaign is conducted. Crops are satisfactory, capital is so plentiful that it is being loaned to Europe, and favorable foreign trade has heaped up a big credit balance abroad. Ordinarily [this would] create a period of splendid prosperity."

1936: The China Talks

SHANGHAI — Observers see Sino-Japanese relations moving rapidly toward a crisis. The conferences now in progress may determine whether it is to be peace or war. Japanese officers from the Japanese-controlled area on the continent were summoned to a conference in Tientsin [on Oct. 17]. Details of the meeting are a matter of conjecture, but it is believed to herald a far-reaching move concerning the long-coveted five provinces of northern China. The decisions of the Japanese militarists are expected to be conveyed to Nanking next week. Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek is holding a military conference at Hangchow presumably to consider Japan's demands for widespread concessions on the part of China. It is sitting at Hangchow apparently to be free from political pressure by the nationalist groups in Nanking. It is believed China [will] accede to Japan's demands.

OPINION

Poker Game at Reykjavik: Lucky Nothing Was Signed

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The first reaction to the Iceland summit was ...n over the breakup and disappoint...t about what did not happen. First ...tions now yield to a second: alarm ...r what almost happened. I am not ...ing about almost giving up SDI. I ...live without SDI. In fact, I have ...d all of my 36 years without it. Some ...ted defensive system might make us ...r. But the vulnerable, monstrously ...plicated and dubious total defense ...president has in mind will not.

...n any case, the "grand compromise" ...deep offensive cuts in exchange for ...rictions on defense — did not die at ...kjavik. In principle, the gap between ...Soviet and the U.S. positions on SDI ...ot unbridgeable. On the one hand, no ...erican, even one most opposed to ...I, opposes research, if only as a hedge ...inst some Soviet breakthrough in re...rch that Washington knows is going ...and cannot adequately verify. On the ...er hand, the president has offered to ...ld off on deployment for 10 years. So ...remaining issue is 10 years of re...rch and testing: how much and what ...d (laboratory, ground-based, space-...sed). There is no reason why this ...uld not be negotiable at Geneva.

The news from Iceland is the offensive cuts offered by both sides.

The impasse over SDI was not the ...kjavik surprise. The new news is the ...ensive cuts offered by both sides. ...ey amount to a revolution in the post-...r world. *A hair-raising revolution.*

Most hair-raising was the manner in ...ich the proposals came up: the wiz...ds of Armageddon flinging about the ...oundest changes in nuclear strategy ...a generation. It sounded like poker. ...khail Gorbachev started by offering a ...-percent cut in offensive arms. A 50-...rcent cut in ballistic missiles in five ...ars, countered Mr. Reagan. I call your ...percent, but make that all strategic ...clear arms, meaning not just ballistic ...ssiles but bombers, cruise missiles, ..., replied Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan raised again: How about *...minating all* — yes, *all* — *ballistic* ...ssiles by 1996? Amazingly, reported ...nald Regan, "they came back and ...d *eliminate* strategic nuclear arms, ...ich would have included everything. ...ere was discussion of that as to ...ether that meant such things, even ...wn to artillery shells. And they said, ..., that's what they meant."

No nukes, down to artillery shells. ...e end of days, by 1996 mind you. ...reed to in 11 hours in the hot-house ...nosphere of a college all-nighter. ...n the end, these agreements were sunk (or, more accurately, suspended: Both sides say they remain on the table in Geneva) by the SDI dispute. But what if they had not been?

The ballistic-missiles idea had certain attractions for Mr. Reagan. First, he *offered it to save SDI. It allowed him to* say to Mr. Gorbachev: If we eliminate ballistic missiles, then an American SDI can be no threat to you. (It is also then of no use to us, but never mind.) Second, ballistic missiles is the one area where the Soviets have a distinct advantage. They may even have an inherent advantage: It is extremely hard to get democratic societies to back support for ever newer, ever bigger missiles. Witness the interminable debates on the MX.

On the other hand, and alarmingly, the Soviets also have a large advantage in conventional forces. The counterbalance has been the U.S. strategic deterrent, and in particular its huge ballistic-missile force on land and in submarines. By proposing to eliminate all U.S. long-range missiles (after agreeing to remove all intermediate-range missiles from Europe), what is left of the U.S. strategic *guarantee to Europe, a guarantee on* which the Western alliance hinges?

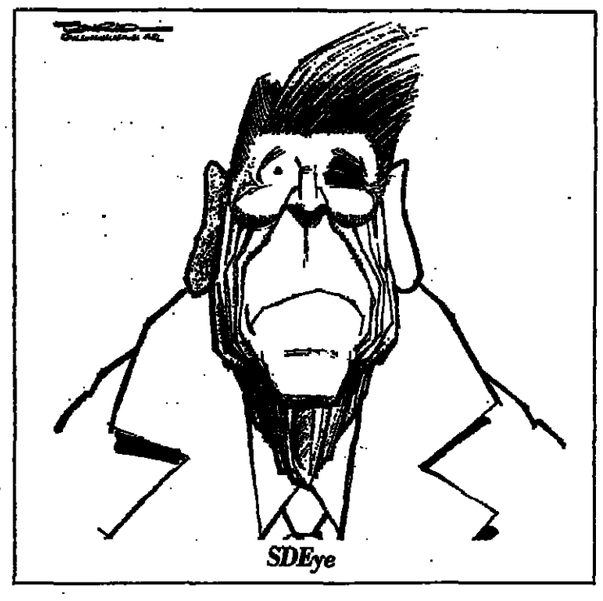
Said George Shultz, "I would by no means sell our ability short to hold our end up in providing conventional deterrence." But West Berlin has not remained West for 40 years because of conventional deterrence.

Second, *if* the U.S. deterrent reverts back to bombers and cruise missiles, there is, ironically enough, a defense problem. The Soviets have the most sophisticated air defense in the world, and the United States have practically none. Which means that in addition to SDI, it would have to undertake the development of a truly massive new air defense system. Why is it any more likely that a democracy will indulge in that kind of defense spending than in today's kind? In fact, it will be less likely. An atmosphere in which both sides are turning Pershings into plowshares and Tridents into pruning hooks is hardly one conducive to Congress shelling out billions for a *new* air defense.

One more detail. If the United States and Soviet Union destroy their ballistic missiles, Mr. Shultz was asked, what about those in China, Britain and France? Sensing perhaps that there are many things Americans will suffer, but that taking orders from the French is not one of them, he said that of course for the plan to go ahead the other countries would have to follow suit. In other words, not only should the Europeans do without the U.S. nuclear umbrella, they'll have to do without their own.

It is a good thing that nothing was signed in Reykjavik. We now return to Geneva and pursue the end of days at more deliberate speed.

Washington Post Writers Group.



SDEye

Paving Hallowed Ground for a Parking Lot

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — History tells of some pretty appalling acts of willful vandalism. After the restoration of the Stuarts, for instance, cavalier mobs kicked Oliver Cromwell's skull, football-like, around London's Charing Cross. His early biographer, Sir Charles Firth, says that it was never recovered.

The United States has its own style of historical desecration, at once gentler and more puzzling. An example, possibly typical, has arisen in Fairfax County, Virginia — "historic" Fairfax as its boosters like to call it. According to a recent report in The Washington Post, "developers" are paving a Civil War battlefield at Chantilly.

At a place where 1,500 Confederate and Union soldiers fell in a short and violent encounter on a sultry afternoon in September 1862, and where two high-ranking Union officers died, there soon will stand office buildings, townhouses and all the other architectural prattle of suburban America.

No one had especially noticed, or at least objected, until an amateur Civil War historian, Ed Wenzel, a mapmaker with the federal government, called the matter to the newspaper's attention.

Barbara Carton's superb account in The Post of Oct. 6 speaks for itself: "Wenzel was driving . . .in western Fairfax County about a year ago when he noticed a cluster of gleaming new office towers over the trees. 'I thought, "Jeez, surely they wouldn't be building on the battlefield." ' "

MEANWHILE

But they are. As Mr. Wenzel put it, "the two brigades of Stonewall Jackson's division — they're now going right across the Fair Oaks Mall parking lot, past Sears. . . .The right flank of Jackson's corps is marching through townhouse condos. . . and they're building more townhouses in the cornfield where the soldiers did hand-to-hand combat."

This was the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862, a prelude (a significant one, some historians claim) to the important battle of Antietam a few weeks later. Chantilly's significance in the struggle over American national identity isn't in the same class with Antietam's or even of Second Manassas which came before it. But as on better remembered battlefields, boys bled and died for a cause.

The story infuriates me. But before I mount my high horse, I have to remind myself that like many casual residents of Washington suburbia, I knew Chantilly only as a road sign on the limited-access highway to Dulles Airport.

When the skirmish over the fate of this 40-acre (16-hectare) battlefield took place a few years ago, I was too busy or too preoccupied to notice. When you plan to scream about such things, you have to scream when screaming counts.

Nonetheless, a few ex post facto musings: The fate of the Chantilly battlefield makes me wonder whether Americans are even competent vandals.

It is appalling to read about how the London mobs of 1660 kicked the Lord Protector's earthy remains about the streets of London. But at least they were spurred by passion, and had insult and mockery in mind. The Chantilly battlefield by contrast is mainly a victim of indifference. Greed, too, perhaps; but greed is only our word for the other person's profit motive.

Where were the Fairfax authorities? Well, the problem came duly to the attention of the Fairfax County supervisors. The cause of preservation was pled. It was not precisely ignored: it just did not register with enough people.

Historical societies and preservation groups are usually assumed to be looking out for the public interest in such situations. But unless those bodies speak for an aroused public, they are usually no match for the advocates of progress — and of profit.

Indeed, since 1981, tax incentives in the United States have created a headlong force capable of overriding wildlife, trees, battlefields — anything that might get in the way of bulldozers.

But the tax code is only what Americans permit it to be. It speaks authentically for them in what it destroys as well as in what it creates.

Abraham Lincoln had a theory that what soldiers do on battlefields hallows them, as he put it "far beyond our poor power to add or detract." He was right about idle oratory, for even the worst-chosen words are gone with the wind and do not remain to mar a haunted landscape. Thank goodness he never had to deal with townhouses.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Killing of the Innocent

As a Middle Easterner, I would like to express some thoughts on the Paris bomb attacks. First, and above all, I condemn, as do many of my compatriots, the killing of innocent people, especially given that we, in our area of the Middle East, are experiencing an infernal circle of death and violence. But I do stop to ask some questions about this matter and the Western reaction to it.

Why is it that the lives of 10 persons killed in the recent bombings in Paris are more significant to the world than those of the hundreds of children, women, elderly and young who have been killed in more sophisticated terrorist attacks in the streets of Beirut?

One recalls the accusation of the CIA's alleged involvement in the Bir al Abed car explosion in Beirut in 1985, which killed and injured almost a hundred innocent victims, not to mention daily Israeli intrusion and harassment of the southern Lebanese population.

"An eye for an eye" is not a solution. What is needed is a close look at the heart of the problem — the Palestinian question. The Western world has always shut its ears to the Arab point of view. Thus great humiliation and frustration have been imposed on those in the Middle East, Christians and Moslems alike.

LEILA BISSAT.
Vienna.

American Prisoner in Paris

I am convinced that not only are most people unaware of American students' current plight in France, but that they don't care. I am spending five months abroad, a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, and I am unable to leave this country for four of these months.

I arrived in Paris at the end of August, before the present visa situation was enforced. Having been informed that I would need a *carte de séjour*, I applied for one on Oct. 3. I was informed that processing would take two months, and that only with this document could I apply for a re-entry visa — which would require an additional two weeks.

"Absolutely do not leave the country if you would like to return before obtaining the documents," I was told.

So here I am, along with many other students, a virtual prisoner, unable to experience the other countries of Europe. The U.S. Embassy told me sympathetically that their hands were tied. The French government hasn't so much as an information booth or telephone hot line. A first-time student abroad, I am feeling more than just a little isolated. Why strike at American students?

CHERYL TOY.
Paris.

Vis-à-Vis French Borders

World sympathy was accorded France during the recent Paris bombing siege. Wondering whether a store is about to blow up in one's face is a frightful thing. France imposed visa restrictions and everyone applauded. As did I.

The amount of time and money needed to acquire the visas was substantial, but it seemed worthy. This was a fight for freedom. In addition, the press said that France was guarded by a wall of security, so those of us wishing to enter its boundaries were left with little choice but to cooperate.

The train trip I took from Brussels to Paris left me in a state of amazement. My visa was never checked. Not even my passport was looked at. If that is the French idea of a wall, they must bump their heads each time they try to cross through Berlin. Maybe the French are just creating a spectacle and need money from the visas to support the show. The lead player is apparent. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac comes out on stage and the applause grows. Just loud enough to drown out the big bang outside.

STEVE WAVERLY.
Brussels.

Aspects of Disinformation

I believe The New York Times has contributed to the current climate of incredibility and disinformation by presuming to speak for the president on some of the most crucial topics of the day. *("A Script for Reagan," Oct. 6.)*

Though I personally cannot disagree with the substance of any of the positions outlined in this "script," in light of the administration's recent media feint against Libya, I would think The Times and journalists generally might be all the more sensitive to the power of the printed word and to the need for ever more scrupulous attention to clarity in the presentation of the news.

JOEL T. MISKIN.
Basel, Switzerland.

Isn't it heart-warming to see The Washington Post come to the indirect defense of Libya's Colonel Moammar Gadhafi in its criticism of the U.S. government attempt to destabilize this much-maligned defender of peace and democracy? *("No to Disinformation," Oct. 6.)* It only poses a problem of where the Fourth Estate ends and the Fifth Column begins.

CARL KOCH.
Munich.

Andreas Farmakis's protestations *(Letters, Sept. 29)* against Marshall Goldman's "harsh" stand in the Nicholas Daniloff case *("Daniloff Case Harms Gorbachev's Image," Sept. 13)* reminds me of the attitude of the Greek Communist Party newspaper at the time of the Chernobyl accident.

For days, Rizospastis was telling its readers that the whole affair was a campaign of calumny against the Soviet Union on the part of the West. The vast radioactive fallout over Europe was a myth. The extensive damage to crops, animal populations and water resources was blown out of proportion. The initial attempt at covering up the accident was vehemently denied.

As one sees, East and West do not speak on the same wavelength: Extreme caution is called for in dealing with the Eastern bloc, in spite of everything.

ALEC PHILLYS.
Athens.

Whose Inactivity?

Your editorial "A Push Is Badly Needed" *(Oct. 9)*, attributes the phrase "masterly inactivity" to Napoleon.

But in 1791, Sir John Mackintosh published his "Vindiciae Gallicae," a reply to Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France," in which he noted, "The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly inactivity." In the same year Napoleon, just promoted lieutenant of artillery, also engaged in literary activity. He wrote an essay on a subject set for competition by the Academy of Lyon: "What are the principles and institutions most likely to bring about the greatest happiness of mankind?"

Could the phrase have appeared in this unmemorable work, which he threw into the fire when Talleyrand showed it to him years later?

S.M. HUSSEIN.
Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Jack Chiang

Nikolai Golovin, left, and Igor L. Kovalchuk, two Soviet soldiers who defected to the guerrillas in Afghanistan.

Russians in Afghanistan Seek U.S. Asylum

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Five Soviet soldiers who defected to the guerrilla forces in Afghanistan have sent appeals to President Ronald Reagan asking for political asylum in the United States, according to a U.S. writer and official of Freedom House.

In a series of letters smuggled out of Afghanistan, the defectors, all men in their 20s, tell of disaffection with Soviet policy, dismay after years of running with the Afghan guerrillas and dreams of escape from a land tormented by war. They refer to Mr. Reagan as "my only hope" and "our last hope."

The appeals were sent to the White House in May by Ludmilla Thorne, director of Freedom House's Center of Appeals for Freedom, who said she had made four clandestine trips inside Afghanistan since early 1983 to interview two dozen Soviet prisoners and to report on the guerrillas fighting Soviet forces.

Freedom House is a New York-based group that monitors freedom globally.

Miss Thorne, whose native language is Russian, said she was convinced that the five young men who appealed to Mr. Reagan were genuine defectors because she had talked privately with them and learned intimate details of their earlier lives in the Soviet Union. She said she had befriended them in her trips into Afghanistan. Her research on their plight includes 20 hours of taped interviews, she said.

A U.S. State Department official confirmed that the White House *had received the letters from the* defectors.

He said that the administration "was working on the case," but that the problem was that the soldiers were in the custody of the Afghan guerrillas and that it was difficult for U.S. officials to meet with them.

Nevertheless, the official said, "we are proud of our record as a place of asylum, and we hope a way can be found to bring the soldiers out."

All five defectors are regarded as prisoners of war by the Afghan guerrillas, *but only two are kept* under guard, while the others have been fighting alongside the Afghans, Miss Thorne said. She said the guerrilla leaders had told her they would release all five if they were granted asylum.

"I, Igor Leonidovich Kovalchuk, did not want to kill children and women," one of the defectors wrote Mr. Reagan. "I did not want God to judge me for having spilled blood. I have been in Afghanistan for six years. America is a freedom-loving country which defends human rights. I ask you to give me political asylum."

"It is now the third year that I'm with the Afghan partisans," Sergei Busov said in his letter. "All of this time my friends and I have been trying to make our way to the free world, but *so far it has all* been without any results. Western countries are turning away from us. But why?"

"We share with the partisans our water and our bread, and together we feed the lice," Vladislav Naumov wrote.

"I want to be a free person and to live in a free country," Vadim Plotnikov wrote. "I turn to you as the president of America and as a very good person and ask you to grant me and my friends political asylum."

"I am a former Soviet soldier who voluntarily crossed over to the Afghans," Nikolai Golovin wrote. "I ask you to give me political asylum in the free country of America."

Miss Thorne said Freedom House had not previously made the letters of the defectors public in the hope that Mr. Reagan might take a personal interest in their case. But because the White House has not responded in five months, she wrote a 40-page booklet for Freedom House about them and appended their letters.

In the booklet, "Soviet POWs in Afghanistan," Miss Thorne said that since 1983 she had conveyed numerous requests for asylum from Soviet defectors in Afghanistan to *the U.S. government*, with "disheartening results."

Citing "humanitarian reasons" and "ideological considerations," she urged the United States to set up a "systematic method for screening, processing and transporting Soviet Army deserters out of Afghanistan."

Investors Reclaim Share of Loot From Galleon Sunk Off Florida

The Associated Press

KEY WEST, Florida — Investors in Mel Fisher's 16-year quest for a Spanish galleon that sank off Key West in 1622 got their share of the treasure on Thursday, dividing up more than $100 million worth of ancient gold, silver and jewels.

Mr. Fisher began searching in 1970 for the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Atocha off Key West, the southernmost point in the United States. The ship and its load of treasure, bound for Spain, sank in the Gulf of Mexico during a hurricane in 1622.

His divers found the treasure cache on July 20, 1985. Since then, they have recovered 177 gold bars, 900 silver bars, thousands of coins and artifacts and are continuing to bring up treasure from the sea bottom.

A computer was used to assign treasure to the 600 investors and employees of Treasure Salvors Inc. on a random basis. Investors could expect a 20-1 average return, according to an official.

...eoul Arrests Legislator Who Questioned Policy

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

...OKYO — South Korea, ignor... protests and physical obstruc... by opposition members on the ...ional Assembly floor, arrested ...pposition legislator Friday for ...licly questioning the govern...t's policy of anti-communism.

...he legislator, Yoo Sung Hwan, ...been placed under house arrest ...Wednesday while a warrant was ...ared because of remarks he ...made in the assembly on Tues...

...lembers of the opposition New ...ea Democratic Party were con...ting a sit-in on the assembly ...r Friday as they discussed how ...roceed.

Kim Young Sam, a senior adviser to the party, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Yoo was "clearly not a communist."

The effect on the constitutional talks was unclear, he said, but he expressed hope that the incident would be a positive "turning point" because public concern has been raised.

On Thursday night, when members of the ruling party attempted to call a vote to suspend the privileges of the legislator, opposition lawmakers blocked them.

Later, the party called in an estimated 1,000 plainclothes policemen and convened a meeting in another room for the vote.

There were signs the opposition party did not welcome this new confrontation.

But it nonetheless felt compelled to defend Mr. Yoo, a little-known politician from Taegu.

During remarks on the assembly floor on Tuesday, Mr. Yoo questioned *the policy of anti-communism*, which is the basis of much of the current political and economic order.

Mr. Yoo said it should be replaced with a policy of unification with the north.

Mr. Yoo's remarks were greeted by catcalls from government legislators and the session was suspended midway through his speech.

The government contends that such remarks constitute support for North Korea.

...gan Library Approved

United Press International

...ALO ALTO, California — ...lford University trustees ap...ed in principle on Tuesday the ...n of a $30-million mission-... quadrangle for the Ronald ...gan Presidential Library, to be ...ted in foothills behind the uni...ity campus.

Reuters

Yoo Sung Hwan, a opposition member of the South Korean National Assembly, after his arrest on Friday.

Iranian Missile Kills 6 In Baghdad, Iraq Says

Reuters

BAGHDAD — An Iranian missile killed 6 persons and injured 64 others when it hit a residential area of Baghdad late Thursday afternoon, the police said Friday.

The missile, the third to hit Baghdad in three months, destroyed or severely damaged 28 houses.

A large hospital 400 yards (365 meters) from the impact site was damaged extensively, witnesses reported, as were a mosque, a school and a kindergarten.

A police official said that a large number of the injured were Egyptian and Sudanese workers.

Iran said the missile attack on Baghdad was in retaliation for Iraqi raids on Iranian cities.

It was the 15th missile strike on the capital since the Gulf war began six years ago.

In the southern Gulf, meanwhile, a search continued for 9 missing members of the 32-man crew of Five Brooks, a 12,804-ton tanker. The ship was hit in an apparent Iranian missile attack as it was about to enter the Strait of Hormuz on Wednesday night.

Gulf shipping sources said 19 survivors, including 4 who were injured, had been taken to Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. Two other crewmen also had been picked up. The captain and the first officer, the sources said, were trying to reboard the ship to assess damage.

The missile, first thought to have been artillery fire from an Iranian gunboat, badly damaged the living quarters, the sources said.

Soviet Woman Keeps Chess Title

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The women's world chess champion, Maya Chiburdanidze, won her fourth consecutive world title on Friday by holding her challenger, Yelena Akhmylovskaya, to a draw in the 13th game of their match.

The draw gave the 25-year-old champion a victory of eight points to five in the 16-game contest. Under the rules, Miss Chiburdanidze had only to score a tie to retain the title.

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goodyr	55224	42⅝	38¼	41½	+3¼
PSInd	29612	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
AT&T	21722	24¼	23⅞	24	— ¼
USX	21247	26¼	25⅞	26	— ¼
IBM	19467	122⅞	120½	122⅞	+1
IdahoP	16493	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
ChWst n	16185	20¾	18⅝	20⅝	+1½
AldStr s	13528	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
DowCh	13349	54½	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
HuttEF	12949	46½	45	45⅜	—1
CornGl	11535	51¼	50½	51	+ ¼
Trnwld s	10624	33⅛	30⅝	32⅝	+1⅜
OwenC	10547	78⅞	78⅛	78⅝	+ ⅜
CmwE	10060	32¼	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Exxon	9697	68⅝	67⅝	68⅛	— ¼

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	124,110,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	188,339,080
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,410,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,280,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	91,980,900
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	n.a.
NYSE volume up	51,478,820
NYSE volume down	56,990,140
Amex volume up	3,091,410
Amex volume down	2,753,880
OTC volume up	30,645,600
OTC volume down	34,840,941

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	137.48	137.03	137.48	— 0.34
Industrials	157.54	157.02	157.54	— 0.37
Transp.	120.21	119.69	120.08	— 0.38
Utilities	73.58	73.34	73.58	— 0.11
Finance	144.85	144.25	144.61	— 0.71

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	254	247
Declined	270	282
Unchanged	247	242
Total Issues	771	771
New Highs	6	6
New Lows	10	16

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	355.72	— 0.51	353.53	288.38
Industrials	351.62	— 0.26	348.24	290.90
Finance	479.82	— 2.08	481.32	379.09
Insurance	433.38	— 2.78	431.16	343.64
Utilities	323.86	+ 1.22	322.07	273.36
Banks	410.48	+ 3.06	405.62	310.89
Transp.	337.16	+ 2.31	328.20	260.92

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	6107	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Wickes	5873	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
AlisCM	3566	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅜
Hasbr s	3518	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	
HmeSh s	2753	36⅞	34½	36⅛	+ ⅛
TIE	2272	3⅛	3	3⅛	
EchoB s	2104	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
WangB	2058	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Lionel	1958	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Mayflw	1698	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅝
Hill n	1562	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅜
HrnHar	1548	18⅛	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
LorTel n	1397	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅜
TexAir	1373	35⅜	34⅜	34⅝	—1
Lumex	1267	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.40	+ 0.15
Utilities	92.40	+ 0.11
Industrials	90.40	+ 0.19

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	696	853
Declined	828	734
Unchanged	482	407
Total Issues	2006	1994
New Highs	39	50
New Lows	15	11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 16	247,418	466,241	1,184
Oct. 15	226,652	440,735	619
Oct. 14	200,338	448,548	751
Oct. 13	125,814	257,789	1,136
Oct. 10	189,259	414,380	12,379

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1829.44	1844.91	1817.07	1837.04	+ 0.85
Trans	827.25	831.38	817.13	823.88	— 5.00
Util	200.83	201.92	199.16	201.06	— 0.75
Comp	724.58	729.66	718.37	725.85	— 1.47

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	265.66	263.66	264.96	— 0.70
Transp.	201.01	199.73	200.04	— 0.57
Utilities	111.35	110.60	111.06	— 0.29
Finance	27.72	27.41	27.54	— 0.18
SP 500	239.53	237.71	238.84	— 0.69
SP 100	—	—	224.92	— 1.16

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	986	n.a.
Declined	1,153	n.a.
Unchanged	2,299	n.a.
Total Issues	4,438	n.a.

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
263.26	262.43	263.16	— 0.03

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Wall Street Prices Finish Mixed

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed in moderate trading Friday after a late flurry of buying pushed the blue chip sector into the plus column.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 0.85 points, to 1,837.04, but declining issues outpaced gainers 824-694 among the 2,001 issues traded.

For the week, the Dow advanced 43.87 points. The Dow has now recovered more than half the ground lost in its 141.03-point plunge during the week ended Sept. 12.

Broader indexes declined. The NYSE composite index slipped 0.34, to 137.48, the price of an average share fell 10 cents, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slipped 0.69, to 238.84.

Volume totaled 124.11 million shares, compared with 156.92 Thursday.

"It was a rudderless day," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern.

He said the market's ability to make modest gains was "remarkable" considering the weakness in IBM and General Motors, two traditional market leaders. But he said weak economic data indicate that caution is still in order.

The government said Friday that housing starts fell 7.6 percent in September, a sharper-than-expected decline. The Federal Reserve Board said the nation's industrial operating rate was unchanged at 79.2 percent in September.

Eugene Peroni Jr., director of technical research at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, said that while Friday was a "listless" day, the market had ended the week with a "healthier bias than it's had for some time."

He said the market was being propelled by a few companies that are components of the Dow Jones industrial average. Goodyear Tire & Rubber, for instance, was up sharply Friday amid continuing takeover speculation.

Mr. Peroni said that coming tax code changes may accelerate activity around takeover targets before the end of the year and that this could help the market.

Goodyear was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 3¼ to 41½ in volume of more than 5.5 million shares. The stock topped its 12-month high of 37¾ Thursday amid takeover speculation focusing on GAF Corp. A Goodyear spokesman said then that the company knew of no reason for the rise in its stock price. GAF rose ⅜ to 35½.

Public Service of Indiana was the second most active, up ⅜ to 18. The stock jumped 3½ points Thursday after the company received a takeover bid of $17 a share, or nearly $1 billion, from an investor group that includes William Ruckelshaus, former head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

AT&T was third, slipping ¼ to 24 in active trading. It said it may take a substantial fourth-quarter charge for cuts in staff and facilities.

USX eased ¼ to 26. The company said late Wednesday it plans to spin off its chemicals business.

Caterpillar Tractor eased ⅛ to 37¾. It reported a third-quarter loss of $26 million vs. net income of $131 million in the year-ago period.

General Motors slipped ⅜ to 66¾, trading down to a 52-week low of 66 during the session.

Among other blue chips, Owens-Corning Fiberglass rose ⅝ to 78⅝, Westinghouse Electric added ½ to 56⅛ and American Express slipped ¼ to 58⅜.

IBM climbed ¾ to 122⅞. Cray Research jumped 2½ to 81¾.

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا أمنه الأصل

ernational Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- Down Market Art Sales
- The Angers Apocalypse
- Modern Art In Russia

RITICS' CHOICE

ARIS

Prokofiev Cycle to Open

rokofiev's "Cinderella" will make its first appear- in the Paris Opéra's ballet repertory Oct. 25 in a new iuction choreographed by Rudolf Nureyev and con- ted by Marius Constant, with sets by Petrika Ionesco costumes by Hanae Mori. The staging transfers the on of the fairy tale to prewar Hollywood, with the ce as a movie idol. Sylvie Guillem and Elisabeth el share the title role and Charles Jude, Laurent Hilaire Patrick Dupond that of the prince-movie star. nderella" will be the opening event of a "Prokofiev- ris" cycle that runs until Dec. 21, involving 50 of kofiev's scores and several of the city's musical organi- ons. There will be concert performances Nov. 3 and "The Fiery Angel" and Dec. 7 and 9 of "War and ce," the latter conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich adio France.

Breguet's Ancient Hands

■ An exhibition of antique watches made by the great Abraham-Louis Breguet(1747-1823) who numbered Marie Antoinette, Napoleon, *and* the Duke of Wellington among his clients, is on show at Chaumet, the Paris jewellers who revived the marque in 1970. The collection of exquisite time-keepers, featuring guet's typical sun and moon devices to indicate night day (an example of 1823 left), has been put togeth- ith the help of the international clock museum at nux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, and from many private ons. Until October 31, 12, Place Vendôme.

YON

Janacek's 'Mr. Broucek' Staged

The Excursions of Mr. Broucek," Leos Janacek's opera, will have its French premiere Oct. 19 as the sea- opening production of the Opéra de Lyon. Gilbert will conduct and the production will be staged by n Maratrat, with sets and costumes by Jacques p and lighting by Louis Erlo. The cast is headed by e Brewer, Jules Bastin, Thierry Dran, Pierre-Yves laigat and Catherine Dubosc. Seven more perfor- ces are scheduled through Oct. 31. On Oct. 25 bers of the company's orchestra give an all-Janacek ert.

ELFAST

Baker to Open Belfast Festival

recital by the mez- oprano Dame Janet er (right), with the er Orchestra under do Ajmone-Marsan, is the Belfast Festi- Nov. 12-29, spon- d by Queen's Uni- ity and the Arts ncil of Northern Ire- . The festival in- es classical, pop and music at Whitla , the Grand Opera se and Ulster Hall, ell as theater, dance, s — including a Jeremy Irons series with a guest ap- ance by the actor, and the premiere of Jana Bokova's tel du Paradis" — and exhibitions. For the festival ram and booking information, write to Festival Book- Office, 8 Malone Road, Belfast BT9 5BN.

OKYO

Moore Sculpture Garden Planned

Japanese art patron who has purchased 18 sculp- by Henry Moore will create a sculpture garden devot- the artist's work near Tokyo. Nobutaka Shikanai, er chairman of the Fujisankei Communications p, bought 16 sculptures from a private collection nsas, and the other two from a New York dealer. The ture garden at Shikanai's Hakone Open-Air Muse- ould also include two sculptures already displayed at useum. Shikanai said Henry Moore's work served e of the inspirations for the open-air museum. *(NYT)*

W YORK

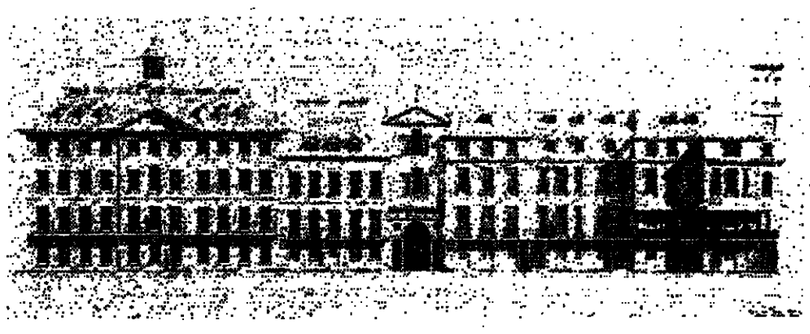
French Artists at Guggenheim

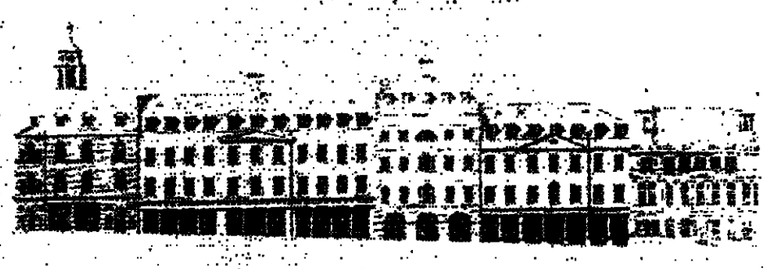
e 1986 Exxon International Exhibition at the Gug- eim Museum, the best show to date in the series, fea- new work by 10 younger French artists. It owes ng whatever to the past glories of French art and is f strange, witty and provocative images. There are inuscule paintings and etchings of Philippe Favier, ulptures of Marie Bourget (who can also be seen how at the New Museum); and, by the American- Martine Aballea, a series of designs for posters for that do not exist. Painting, as it is generally under- , plays no part in the show. Color photography is with exceptional finesse by Patrick Tosani in his pho- phs of tiny plastic figurines imprisoned in cubes of d visionary architectures emerging, wraithlike, from a d cloud of newsprint. A four-color carbon process ted in Paris at the turn of the century is put to poeti- e by Bernard Faucon. *(NYT)*

RN

Loan Show From Wuppertal

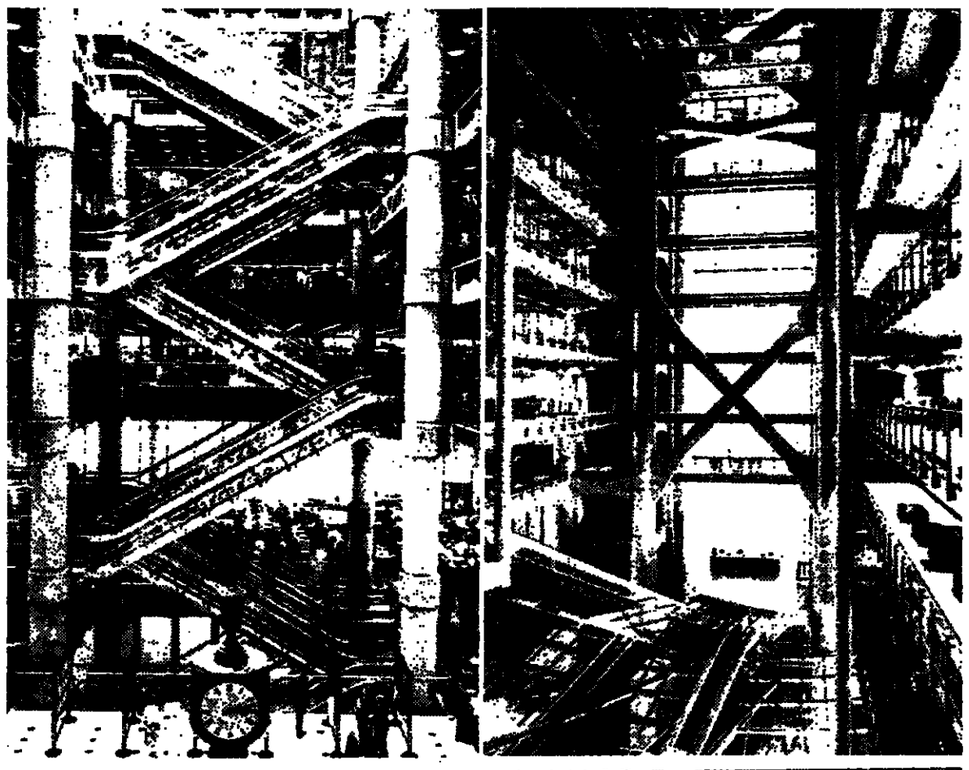
■ With the Von der Heydt Museum in Wuppertal, West Germany, closed for repairs, its most important works are showing at Bern's Kunstmuseum. German and French painters are hung for deliberate contrast — Hans von Marées with Manet, Lovis Corinth with Picasso. At left, a 1905 work by Paul Modersohn-Becker. Until Nov. 2, then to Madrid, Tel Aviv and Washington.



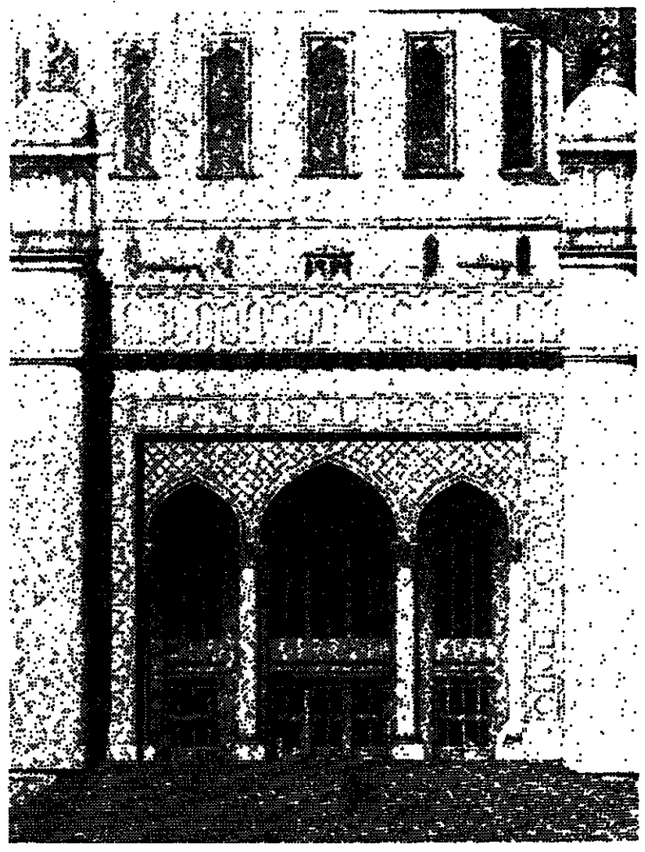


The Battlements of Britain

by Polly Devlin



Modernists and Classicists and their works: above left, Richard Rogers and, above, the atrium of his Lloyd's of London; far right, Norman Foster and the atrium of the Hong Kong Bank. Below, traditional torch-bearer Quinlan Terry, and (right) one of his beautifully finished architectural drawings. Top of the page, Terry's Richmond plans.



LONDON — London is awash with architecture, not just in high-culture, low-visibility areas like art galleries and publishing, but in high-visibility, low-culture areas like Parliament and newspapers. There is a spate of discussion and controversy about the effect of architecture on the life of the nation. Not that the nation has much to say other than a plague on both your houses; in a recent survey it was found that the only admired modern building in Britain was the Post Office Tower and Most Disappointing Building was Buckingham Palace.

Walking around the center of London and picking one's way over the rubble from gallery to gallery one might be forgiven for thinking that the architects of Britain were designing houses for two species of dwellers: one, a rural reactionary with a liking for dollhouses, follies and shrines; the other a high-tech freak, probably with a pointy head and a liking for exposed workings. Two exhibitions, and many catalogs, books and reviews contribute to this notion of the great divide between Classicists and Modernists.

The simple and appealing view of the battlefield sees the two camps drawn up and ready for the Tourney of Styles, prepared to defend the honor, integrity and simple rightness of their cause: on the one hand the shabby esquires of the classical, the revivalists, the palingenetists, their wimpled womenfolk leaning from their gazebos and Georgian mansions or from behind their Palladian facades, waving the flickering lanterns of learning and banners inscribed with the sacred numbers and the Five Orders of Architecture; on the other the ironclads, the dreadnoughts, the high-tech machines and thrusting engines of the modernists, the new direction architects, their plumbing and armory all on show, their illumination, laser beams and computerized sun scoops.

On the facade of it, the old guard is winning hands down, led by a new Prince Hal who rallied his yeomen with a speech that marked the Agincourt of architecture. One moment the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects were sitting comfortably like the white cow's calves, waiting for a speech-massage from their royal patron, and the next they were on canterized earth, shells bursting about their ears. That at least is the mythopoeic version and it suits the temper of the times very well.

"Why," the prince asked in menacing tones, "why can't we have curves and arches that express feeling in design? What's wrong with them? Why has everything got to be straight, unbending, only at right angles — and functional? What then, are we doing to our capital city now? What have we done to it since the bombing during the war? What are we shortly going to do to one of its most famous areas — Trafalgar Square? Instead of designing an extension to the elegant facade of the National Gallery which complements it and continues the concept of columns and domes, it looks as though we may be presented with a kind of vast municipal fire station . . . what is proposed is like a monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much loved friend."

The existing plans for the new National Gallery were hastily withdrawn and thrown open to competition, and the new architects turned their faces to the wall and muttered. Soon after, permission was refused for the Mies van der Rohe building behind the Mansion House in the City, proposed and fought for during many years by Peter Palumbo, and which many believed would have been a fine addition to the area. He even appealed to Mrs. Thatcher in the name of progress, but she knows where she lives — witness her purchase of the large but dinky neo-Georgian house on an estate in Dulwich, a house that combines all the elements of Georgian design with none of its felicity.

The revolt against high tech and modernism had started long before, of course. The ravages of town planning, the collapse of high-rise buildings, the soulessness of the tower block have all become the clichés of complaint. Now the Classicists' day has come, although Raymond Erith, the godfather of the movement, and whose work shows a beautiful decorum, died in 1973. His architectural philosophy and that of his apostle, Quinlan Terry, now the acknowledged leader of the neoclassicists and a fanatical Christian whose ethos and output is reputed to be founded in Faith and Revelation, have become the subject of serious reassessments, of exhibitions, of monographs and books.

Far from being the isolated and eccentric practitioners of an atavistic and elitist art, which their detractors hold them to be, Erith and Terry are seen as descending directly from those for whom the appearance of things constituted a morality, from Palladio through Ruskin and Morris, but most of all from the still point, the *lucidus ordo*, where Greek architecture originated under the golden sun of geometry.

The Greeks knew the art of measuring with shadows, and that art, once Pythagoras had formulated the Egyptian knowledge of the golden triangle into his theorem, produced a race of supreme architects who, in the words of Zbigniew Herbert, "were less concerned with beauty that with the chiseling of the world's order in stone." It was a sublime architecture; frozen music indeed, and it has descended to us — or rather to the lucky few — all golden balance and ordained numbers as a means toward a civilized and exalted way of dwelling and living, but by its very nature remote from the common man, the high-tech yob, who built for cover as best he could and used the materials at hand, whether weaving thatch onto clay and wattle, or like Paxton using glass and iron in a tradition that has made vernacular architecture an expression of a country.

The Palladian mode therefore has to do with unremitting intellect, the exactions of logic, history, tradition and the passing down of sacred symbols; a fixed mode of building, inalterable, depending not on man alone but on God; the second has to do with the times we live in, new inventions, new materials and most of all new needs.

Raymond Erith's work is on show at a loan exhibition in the Hobhouse Gallery in Duke Street, and exquisite his drawings are, pleasing in their draftsmanship and equanimity. His liberal and generous nature, the quality of his work shine through the illustrated biography "Raymond Erith Architect" compiled by his brilliant daughter, Lucy Archer. It is full of good things, and of his undidactic but uncompromising beliefs, which left him marooned for most of his years in a backwater in East Anglia. Over and over he restates the moral quality of his search to make people worthy of buildings so that people have something to live up to as well as to live in to.

"An architect should build for his client as far as he can," he once wrote ". . . but should not build for his client alone. He should build also for the gods." He also propounded what appears to be a heresy, but a wonderful one. "It doesn't matter altogether what a building looks like, what matters is what it *is*, which is not exactly the same thing." It is a supremely confident statement from a master architect who was, in his own way, a poet and who certainly lived up to Ruskin's thundering dictum, "No person who is not a great sculptor or painter can be an architect; if he is not a sculptor or painter he can only be a builder."

Quinlan Terry, who carries the torch, suffers from none of the obscurity that clouded Erith's image during his lifetime; he is notorious as much for his beliefs that the tenets of Classicism are the Commandments of architecture, to be broken on the pain of sin, probably mortal, as for his purist habits. His babies, it is reputed, slept in rush baskets and were bathed in papier maché baths, and it is said that he swells up and turns black at the sight or touch of plastic.

For all the mild jokery he has won many extraordinary commissions, among them a Palladian villa — a rotunda — for Sebastian de Ferranti, and the £15-million ($21.5-million) redevelopment of the riverside at Richmond, a pretty town on the outskirts of London, which promises to be both beguiling and efficient, something one can hardly say of many modern buildings.

It is the retreat into the past, the refusal, as they see it, to come to terms with the age we live in, the rich elitist aspects of neoclassical architecture that maddens the modernists; that and the fearful little houses produced by every developer in England, misshapen, pretentious, aspiring to Georgian and called Georgian-style or neo-Georgian and which sell like hotcakes. There is no knowledge of the great principles behind them, none of the unifying confidence characteristic of its greatest periods, just theft and mendacity. This is a criticism leveled at Quinlan Terry too — his work is called pastiche, miniaturist or dollhouse-like. Though anyone who has looked at his lino-cuts, or seen his drawings at the Anthony Mould gallery, or looked at his buildings can see that there is brilliance, superb draftsmanship and dispassionate sincerity, though not, or not as yet, the imprint and impact of greatness.

The rout of the modernists, however, was temporary; now they have rallied, gathered their singing robes about them, and removed to the Royal Academy, which venerable though volatile institution (scarcely the most appropriate resiance) has obliged them by staging a spectacular, unique and prestigious exhibition of architecture devoted to the works of the three British architects, Richard Rogers, Norman Foster and James Stirling, whose collective work and philosophy epitomize the New Architecture. This is the title of both the exhibition and the accompanying catalog. This in turn is a variation of a book called "New Directions in British Architecture" by Deyan Sudjic, who as editor of Blueprint, a precocious architectural magazine, has emerged as a full-blown though beautifully formed hermeneut of the avant garde in architecture.

The exhibition, incidentally, is sponsored by interested — very interested — parties, including building firms, property developers; and Peter Palumbo is thanked for unstinting support. Well, why not.

These three representatives of modern architecture have famous examples of their work all over the world. (Pompidou Center in Paris, the Neue Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank) and are regarded as a colossal triumvirate in the popular imagination, partly because early on in their careers they worked with one another. (But then Quinlan Terry with his aversion to the technophilia of modernism was once employed by Stirling. It's a small world.)

Rogers and Foster, who have become synonymous with high-tech style, pertain to versions of what *Vorsprung Durch Technik* architects might look like — lean, blazing-eyed and even more horribly sincere in their commitment to their beliefs than their evangelical counterparts (though they all, as is repeatedly pointed out by merry commentators, eschew modern architecture in their personal environments, i.e. they live in pretty, old houses). Their public buildings, especially those of Foster and Rogers, look like extrusions of angry energy. They are demotic architects, wholly committed to popular causes (Rogers has been known to quote Marcuse), and Foster is steadfast in his view of architecture as a branch of technology. (His statement about the high priority be places

Continued on page 8.

James Stirling's ill fated design for London's National Gallery extension: "A carbuncle," said the prince.

WEEKEND

Drouot, Putting the Bottom Back Into the Art Market

PARIS — Drouot auctioneers are going out of their way to reach a broader public. The latest idea is to hold auctions on a Sunday three times a year in the hope of luring people who cannot get away from work during the week.

The 16 sales held simultaneously on Sunday, aimed at a broad public with limited means, demonstrated as never before that Drouot is prepared to handle works of art that otherwise are rapidly vanishing from the auction scene because they are too inexpensive. More than half these auctions would have been unthinkable in Sotheby's or Christie's main rooms in London — to say nothing of New York.

Stéphane Deurbergue, for example, was offering a mixture of very ordinary 19th-century furniture, porcelain, bronzes, paintings and drawings of the kind that used to furnish lower-middle-class homes in France. In London, the objects would have been sold by category and most would have found their

SOUREN MELIKIAN

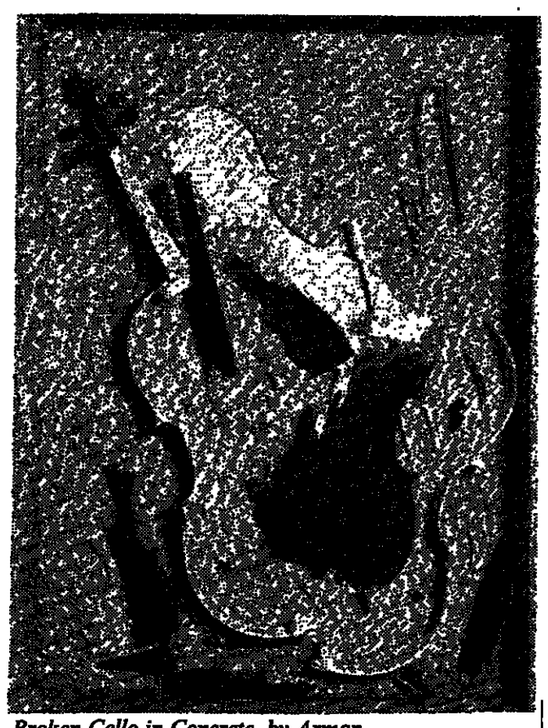
way to lesser auction houses or to the Portobello Road, the London equivalent of the Paris Flea Market. The total realized, 326,000 francs (about $50,000) would be considered far too low by Sotheby's or Christie's, where the unofficial minimum expected of any sale must be about four times that figure.

Equally unthinkable for London was Richard Morand's auction of early-20th-century postcards, which made a mere 88,000 francs. There are no specialized picture postcard sales in London; if such items ever come up on the block, they appear in the fast, low-cost auctions held, for example, at Christie's South Kensington branch.

Morand conducts his auctions in the flowing black robes and white tie worn in France by the legal professions. Judges and barristers performing in formal court proceedings invariably do so, but most auctioneers have given up the archaic garb. Combined with the high pitched voice in which Maître Morand calls out bids, the Parisian working class intonations that frequently creep into his voice, and a lively tendency to vent his displeasure whenever he feels he has any call for it, the costume introduces an inimitable touch of gallic musical comedy.

Even some of the more serious auctions held Sunday would have been equally improbable in London or New York. Jean-Claude Binoche, who performs his auctioneering chores in a nonchalant style with a tongue-in-cheek approach to his wares and his clients alike, was conducting a curious sale combining the contents of an artist's studio and 113 drawings by Hans Bellmer. The former artist, Paul Surtel, who died last year, was a pathetic case. The only son of a poor mill-owner, he was born in central France and eked out a living as a vineyard owner in southern France. He made almost inhuman efforts to find time to paint, which had become a passion with him. Unfortunately, his vision and talent did not match his dedication. Poorly composed in a realistic vein, his landscapes are redeemed neither by his post-impressionist brushwork nor by invention. Binoche, who is interested mainly in contemporary art, was unexpectedly moved enough to produce a hardback catalog illustrating each of the 150 landscapes in color.

To these, he incongruously added 113 pencil drawings from a sketchbook of Bellmer. The sketchbook was bought June 25 at Sotheby's for £18,700 by Raoul Laurent, a young Paris dealer, who broke it up and had each drawing framed. The sketches, of which one is dated 1952, appear to have been intended as book illustrations. They are done in the spindly hand typical of Bellmer's drawings and offer his usual mix of eroticism and surrealism. Binoche said gleefully that the total realized by the drawings sold Sunday more than doubled the price paid for the entire sketchbook at Sotheby's. Prices, he pointed out, ranged from 2,942 francs to 24,445. The auction totaled 970,000 francs, of which just



Broken Cello in Concrete, by Arman.

over one-third was accounted for by the Bellmer drawings. Laurent unquestionably did very well. Whether the real cost of such an operation to Drouot as a whole in terms of prime space rental and general running costs — 1.65 million francs being the daily average, according to a Drouot source — justifies the performance is another matter.

The other winners at Drouot can be the buyers, who enjoy two considerable advantages. First, the absence of any price limit below which auctioneers would refuse to handle goods means that a vast range of drawings, watercolors, sometimes even oils, that are pushed out of the more exalted salesrooms in London and New York can be seen here. Some barely rise above the level of tourist souvenirs, but others can be quite good.

On Sunday, Jean-Alain Labat was selling 19th-century and modern paintings listed on a mimeographed sheet stating name, title, medium and dimensions. Those who were interested could buy, for example, curious views of Paris streets carefully done in pencil or black chalk in a purely academic manner by Georges Rouault. The artist must have done them in the mid-1920s, when he had not yet developed the heavy Expressionistic style with thick dark outlines for which he is known and sought after. Four of these enlarged Parisian picture postcards were sold at prices ranging from 1,059 francs — for a view of the Romanesque church called St. Pierre de Montmartre near the Basilique du Sacre Coeur — to 1,765 francs for a view of the Théâtre de l'Atelier.

More interestingly, a very fine if small neo-classical landscape of the early 19th century was sold for 2,589 francs. Obviously there had been no time to do any research on the beautifully painted picture, which may well resurface later with a more precise label. An enchanting Venitian view of the Laguna by Henri Duvieux was sold for 4,942 francs. The misty landscape with a purple horizon and a vast expanse of pale salmony water at sunset is done in pastel. It has a poetic quality to it that made it one of the most desirable buys Sunday. For the auctioneer the outcome was only half pleasing; the sale, in which 613,000 francs worth of drawings and pictures were sold, registered a failure ratio exceeding 40 percent.

Low-priced wares aside, the second factor that explains why Drouot can be highly attractive to buyers is the adventurous character and highly personal involvment of some of its auctioneers. Catherine Charbonneaux, for example, who has struggled hard to develop her sales in contemporary art, has carved out a new, relatively small but reasonably prosperous market, defining a price bracket for artists whose work had virtually never been seen at auction. The expert Marie-Claude Tubiana says Charbonneaux built up the market for Youla Chapoval from scratch. The Abstractionist painter of the 1950s to whom the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris devoted a one-man show in the fall of 1964 had fallen into oblivion. On Sunday, an Abstractionist composition by Chapoval, in black chalk and dated 1950, was sold for 7,060 francs. One of his finest pictures, "Quatorze Juillet (Nuit)" in red, blue and black, remained unsold at 40,000 francs because it came right at the beginning of the sale, when the room was still going through the post-Sunday-lunch glassy-eyed slumber. Soon after, however, a very attractive abstract composition by Gustave Singier, "Egérie 1970," was bought for 32,370 francs.

The bronze sculpture, half way between a silhouette and abstract volumes, by François Stahly, c. 1965 was well worth its 83,750 francs. Arman's Broken Cello in Concrete - "Le Constat de Clovis" - done in 1974 sold for 103,756 francs, not much more than it fetched a decade ago.

On Monday, Binoche offered a selection of contemporary stoneware that included the work of some of the best French potters and one or two good pieces by foreign artists. Pierre Bayle's vase in red and beige glaze, reminiscent of Jean Dunant's lackered metal wares of the 1930s, is a masterpiece. It was sold for 1,765 francs. A superb vase in gray stoneware with turquoise insets by the British potter Lucie Rie went for 706 francs.

The purpose of the sale, which lasted just over an hour and a half, was clearly not to make a profit but to popularize the work little-known potters; some of the pieces went for less than 100 francs. It is thanks to such sales that Drouot, with all its unpleasant aspects — the ugliness and general discomfort of the building, the poky space, the unfriendliness of some of the staff and now the security search at the entrance — remains a must on the list of places to go in Paris. Its secretary-general, Patrice Ziegler, who is doing his utmost to streamline the organization and smooth the rough edges, says he is aiming for monthly Sunday sessions. One can only hope he succeeds. ■

Stahly's Metamorphosis.

Battle

Continued from page 7.

on "cost control and program disciplines as a framework within which to control quality and attempt innovation" has a slightly aleatory ring in view of his new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank building, at £500-million reputedly the most expensive building ever built.) Both still retain optimism about modern technology.

Stirling is slightly more of a maverick. His architectural philosophy is not so stringent as that of his two peers, though his beliefs are as profound. He left Liverpool School of Architecture with a deep conviction of the moral rightness of the new architecture. He has changed his approach since he first gained fame with his Cambridge History Faculty Building, and now he uses different styles within a building to create desired effects, to communicate with the the spectator, the participant in a way that reaches past skin and surface to memories underneath.

As the catalog explains, Stirling "borrows devices from very different architectural traditions and juxtapositions them (a glass wall and a stone cornice, a masonry wall and a circular ventilation grille) so that their effect is heightened by contrast." It sounds like the old literary device: when in doubt, quote; when it's been said better before quote; when you don't know what to say, quote. Not at all, asserts the catalog. "Such irony and self-consciousness is typical of the style of architecture that has come to be known as Post Modernism." There is no doubt that the system of quotation is pleasing to the eye and to the public taste. Stirling's joyous building for the Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart, a section of which is reproduced at the Royal Academy, has pushed the museum to first place in public attendance in West Germany.

The fallacy in the view of the architectural world as a place of conflicting ideologies lies in perceiving that world as one vast domain, when it is, after all, a series of prodigious geographies, and each architect must temper his mind to the shorn lamb, as Quinlan Terry might say. There is no use comparing a design for a neoclassical mansion for an industrialist with a yen for the Augustan age, to that for an industrialist with an enormous number of yen who needs a new bank which will broadcast its power through the antennae of its appearance, as does Rogers's sensational Lloyd's building in London, 12 gurgitated stories that have become a major tourist attraction.

Both sides fight their putative corners and we must remember that the death of every successive wave of style has always been predicted by those coming in on the new tide. In 1935, Gropius predicted that "the morphology of dead styles has been destroyed and we are returning to honesty of thought and feeling."

The most telling epithet on modern architects, whatever their bent, comes straight from Christopher Wren's tomb in St. Paul's, inscribed there by his son, "Si monumentum requiris circumspice" — If you require a monument look around you."

And too, often, nowadays, having sought, hurry on and look homewards. ■

Polly Devlin is a London based journalist.

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WEEKEND

Angel with a book, from the Apocalypse tapestry.

The Miracle of the Apocalypse Tapestry

by Michael Gibson

ANGERS, France — When the restorers removed the cloth lining covering the back of the huge tapestry of the Apocalypse that hangs in the castle of Angers, they were dazzled. The tapestry, a sumptuous fantasmagoria of the end of the world, was woven more than six centuries ago with such careful craftsmanship that front and back are identical in design. But while the the side exposed to the light has faded to subdued pinks, beiges and blues, the back, protected from daylight by the lining, still shows the vivid colors that, the restorers believe, are very close to what they must have been when the work was woven. Here the pinks turned out to be a richly saturated red, beige was often a vivid yellow and various shades of green, which had all faded into blue, suddenly appeared where none had been before.

Father Antoine Ruais, the curator of the castle's collection, is fiercely protective of the tapestry. When it was recently reinstalled in the great hall that was built for it in the Angers castle, part of it was hung facing the wall and the lining had exceptionally been removed for three days so that the public might discover the original colors. Bright spotlights shone upon it as officials stood up to answer questions.

"Might it not be possible in future to show the entire tapestry in this way — periodically and for no more than a day at a time?" someone asked. Father Ruais was visibly indignant: "At this very minute," he declared, pointing at the spotlights, "the tapestry is fading under these lights. We should know what we want. Either we preserve it, or we show it as you suggest, and in a few years there will be nothing left to see."

In its present state the tapestry is 103 meters (112 yards) long and 4.5 meters high, which makes it the largest such work ever made. Originally it was 130 meters long and about six meters high and covered 775 square meters (927 square yards). It included six large pieces, 23 meters in length, each one composed of an indoor scene, dominated by a large seated figure, and 14 rectangular narrative panels. In all there were 84 such panels. Seventy-five of them have survived. A few fragments of others have also been preserved, but it is almost miraculous that the work has survived to this day.

The tapestry was originally woven around 1380 for Duke Louis I of Anjou, the ambitious son of King John the Good of France. Louis aspired to be crowned Emperor, but died in a war to retake the kingdom of Naples which he had inherited. After his death, the tapestry was given to Angers cathedral by his son. There it remained for nearly 400 years. In 1767 the canons of the cathedral agreed that it was really far too unsightly, an offense to Christian eyes, and resolved that it would no longer be displayed. In 1782 they tried to sell it but could find no buyer.

Then came the Revolution, the churches were emptied of their furnishings and, for more than 10 years, the huge tapestry was forgotten in a damp room of a municipal building. In 1806, moved by a desire to recover church property, the bishop sent his coachman to collect it. By then, however, the moisture had done its work: it was full of holes and many pieces came apart when the men tried to pick them up.

Still, the major part of the work was intact. The bishop would occasionally have parts of it hung for festive occasions, but it was also spread on the floor of his palace to protect the flooring while work was in progress. Parts found their way into the stables where they were used to pad the horses' stalls. Others turned up as doormats in a nearby chapel.

The tapestry was saved, in extremis, by a canon named Joubert who was appointed custodian of the cathedral in 1848 and who reassembled and restored what remained. Two of the six pieces are relatively complete: the tall seated figures and the 14 panels have been preserved in either case. All the others have suffered some amount of damage and borders have either been badly damaged, or they have disappeared as has a central strip which contained relevant quotations from the Book of Revelation.

Jean Lurçat's Man of Hiroshima.

The current restoration is something of an event, chiefly because the restorers took advantage of the opportunity to photograph the unexposed side of every piece of the tapestry, reverse the negative and print the picture thus reversed so as to reconstitute the original aspect of the work. With its angels, martyrs and monsters, it is one of the great masterpieces of medieval art. The photos have all been published in a volume that presents a complete study of the tapestry, its history, technique of weaving and iconology and provides a happy revelation of its former freshness.

The Angers Apocalypse had a decisive influence on Jean Lurçat (1892-1966) when he discovered it in 1937. Lurçat had just begun designing tapestries and he was stunned by the power of the work that, he felt, was pointing the way to what he should do himself. It is hardly surprising, then, that Angers should be inaugurating a "*Musée Jean Lurçat et de la tapisserie contemporaine*" on the 20th anniversary of the artist's death.

The new museum assembles many of his works, including paintings, and the neighboring building the former Hôpital Saint Jean, has given over its enormous Gothic hall to a monumental sequence of tapestries, some 70 meters long, which Lurçat intended as a 20th century version of the Apocalypse.

Entitled "*Le chant du monde*" ("The Song of the World"), the whole sequence is done in vivid colors on a black ground and it is a statement, in an easily comprehensible symbolic language, on the nuclear menace and the situation of man in the world in the 20th century. The last piece was completed by the weavers shortly after the artist's death 20 years ago and this impressive sequence reveals his true scope. Lurçat's use of symbols is both traditional and personal and he does not hesitate to use even the commonplace (an Eiffel Tower to designate Paris, for instance).

Lurçat was obviously aiming at the widest possible audience and he wove not only the Bomb, but also space travel, the visionary role of poetry and several other themes into his subject. The monumental work will occasionally travel (it should be going to Japan before too long), but it has found its permanent quarters in the handsome building of the former hospital in a medieval corner of the city.

The Tapestry of the Apocalypse, Angers castle; Musée Jean Lurçat et de la tapisserie, 4 Bd. Arago, Angers, and "Le chant du monde," Hôpital Saint Jean, same address. All three are permanent exhibitions. The study on the Apocalypse, "La Tenture de l'Apocalypse d'Angers" is published by the Inventaire General des Monuments et des Richesses Artistiques, 10 Rue du Parc Royal, Paris. ■

In Soviet Art, the Present is Less Comfortable than the Past

by Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW — They were all there at the ...rent exhibition at the new Tretyakov Mu...m: abstract works of the Constructivist ...bov Popova and the Expressionist Vasily ...ndinsky and early paintings of the Rus...-born giant Marc Chagall. Once heretic ...deviations from the cult of Socialist Real..., the canvases are now an accepted part ...he Soviet cultural heritage.

...ut a few miles (kilometers) away, in a ...-ceilinged attic studio in central Mos..., the huge canvases of the Soviet artist ...k Bulatov, some sought by West German ...ibitors, others sought by American buy...lean three deep against the walls, un...ned and unshown.

While Soviet cultural authorities have finally embraced the creations of the great period of Russian artistic fecundity in the early 20th century, they are much less comfortable with the present than with the past.

The discomfort spawns contradictory behavior. In May, a sanctioned and highly popular exhibition of avant-garde art was held in a basement on Malaya Gruzinskaya Street. In July, an article in the official newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura warned that such exhibitions tend toward "demogogy and hysterical fault-finding."

Since Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power 18 months ago, there have been significant changes in the worlds of literature, theater and film, changes both in what is permissible to write and show and in who makes those decisions.

In the art world "we don't see much that is concrete yet," said Bulatov.

"If an artist is honest, he has, at best, rare opportunities to exhibit," one Moscow artist said with more resignation than bitterness.

Artists like Bulatov, on whose canvases landscapes and dizzying skyscapes spill out from behind barrier-like Soviet slogans, or Grisha Bruskin, whose work overflows with Hasidic symbolism, or Oleg Vasilyev, whose luminescent figures stride above the Russian earth, can live and work. But they lead their creative lives in a world as distorted as any Surrealist canvas.

The state, with its rigid cultural controls, is their livelihood, but not their public. Their public consists of other Soviet artists, Soviet collectors, Western collectors — many in West Germany, Switzerland, France and the United States — and diplomats or other foreigners living in the Soviet Union.

But between them and much of their public lies the Soviet border and Soviet laws making it extremely difficult to export works of art legally. Bulatov's works have reached the West — he says he does not know how — but he is not sure who has possession of them or, sometimes, where they are being shown.

Another of the canvases in his workroom, "Picture With the Mark of Quality" — a skyscape under the brass stamp the Soviet Union puts on its best export goods — was sought by a West European buyer who had seen Bulatov's work at the Chicago Art International exhibit.

The would-be buyer came to Bulatov's studio with a representative of the official Soviet organization through whom the purchase was being made. Purchase of art directly from an artist is not permitted. All involved agreed on a price.

"I was told they were going to send a car for it — it was too big just to carry out," Bulatov said in a recent interview, adding that he believed Soviet officials had agreed to let the work be shown in Chicago.

"The car never came," he added. "It still hasn't come."

In 1985, representatives from the West German exhibition sponsored by Deutsche Bank sought out artists such as Bulatov and Ivan Chukin, selecting many of their paintings for the show. But, according to one person familiar with the selections, 35 of the requests were vetoed by Soviet cultural authorities, including paintings by Bulatov.

By profession, Bulatov, like Vasilyev, with whom he shares a studio, illustrates children's books. Within the Union of Soviet Artists, a group with a membership of about 18,000 — about one-quarter of them in Moscow — there are subdivisions for such specialties as painting, sculpture, monumental works, decorative art and illustrations.

The studios of Bulatov and Vasilyev are, by the standards of this space-starved city, quite comfortable, high-ceilinged, with good daytime light. Their oil paints and chalks and canvases can be hard to come by and of indifferent quality, but they have what they need in order to work.

"Many people do some things for the state and earn the ability to do what they want for themselves," Bulatov said. ■

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●Museum für Völkerkunde.
— To Nov. 23: Dian, A Vanished Kingdom of China, displays artifacts 2000 years old of the Dian Kingdom, of southwest China.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Oct. 26: Contemporary Japanese Prints: Symbols of a Society in Transition; overview of art in Japan today by 80 contemporay artists.
●Courtauld Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To Nov. 30: The Northern Landscape: 120 landscape drawings, including 16th and 17th century works from the Netherlands.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To Nov. 19: Je Suis le Cahier: The Sketchbooks of Picasso.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Nov. 30: Sol LeWitt: Prints and Sculpture.

FRANCE

LILLE:
●Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.71.71.30).
— To Jan. 5: Thirty paintings and drawings by Matisse on loan from the Hermitage and the Pushkin museum in Moscow.
PARIS:
●Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel:42.60.34.57).
— To Dec. 14: 19th century painting at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To Jan. 5: A major exhibition of the works of François Boucher which draws on private collections and museums in Europe and America.
●Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13).
— Oct. 20-Jan. 4: Hittorff. Architect 1792-1867.
— Oct. 31-Jan. 4: Paris des Années Folles: Photographs of Paris, 1919-1930.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Nov. 16: A retrospective exhibition of French designer and painter Roger Bissière (1886-1964).

GERMANY

BERLIN:
●Schloß Charlottenburg (tel: 300. 53.95).
— To Nov. 2: Frederick the Great, 800 works in various medium.
COLOGNE:
●Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle.
— To Nov. 2: Loans from the Museum of Indian Art in Berlin and the Museum of Ethnography in Munich contribute to an exhibition entitled "Treasures of Indian Art," illustrating art in India from 200 B.C. to the 19th century. The 123 exhibits show the influence of Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, and also include Indian and Mongol miniatures.
HAMBURG:
●Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe.
— To Nov. 15: Treasures in Silver from the Kremlin.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To Nov.30: German Expressionism (1905-1920). A selection of 60 paintings and 10 sculptures on loan from the largest museum and collections in West Germany.
●Palazzo Vecchio (tel.276.84.22).
— To Nov. 30: From El Greco to Goya: the Golden Age of Spanish Painting.
VENICE:
●Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
— To Oct. 30: Le Corbusier, painter and sculptor.
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
— To March 1, 1987: China in Venice. An overview of Chinese civilization seen through art from the Han dynasty to the time of Marco Polo (25-1279 A.D.).
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Nov. 23: The centerpiece of six current exhibitions on Dutch art and society in the 16th century. Art Before Iconoclasm: Northern Dutch Art, 1525-1580, a general exhibition of 16th century art, includes paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, and applied arts.
— To Dec.: Passed by the German Censor: Photographs of Holland during the second World War.

SWITZERLAND

MARTIGNY:
●Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
To Nov. 2: Over 200 works by Alberto Giacometti, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the artist's death.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50).
— To Oct. 22: Vienna 1900: Art, Architechture and Design. A representative view of the visual and decorative arts from turn of the century Vienna.

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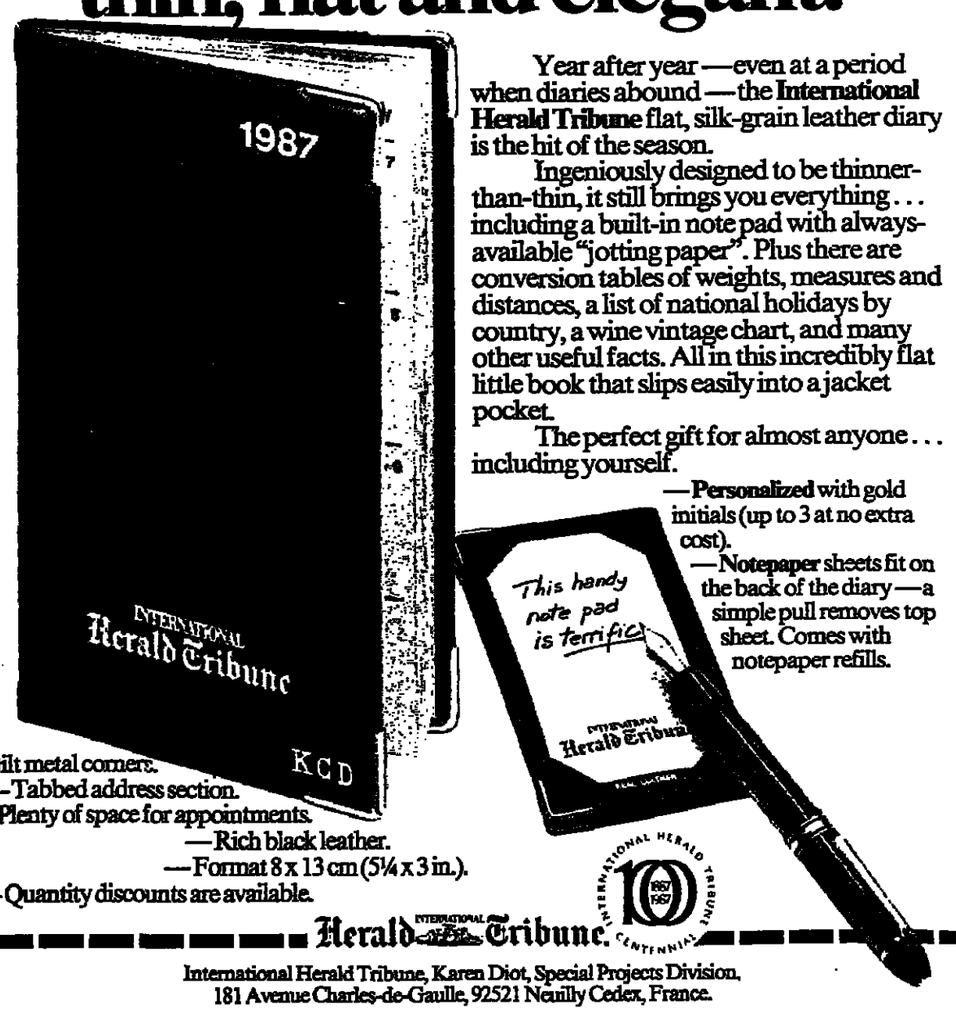

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
9½	6¼	Orange				129	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	23⅜	OrienC	.76	2.5		288	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
51	48	OrlC adl	2.99e	6.2		8	48	48½	48	
18⅝	9	OrionP				875	14¼	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
11½		Orion pr	.50	5.1		13	9¾	9¾	9¾	
38½	22¾	OrtbM	.44	3.0	21	595	22¾	21¼	22	— ⅜
43½	17¼	OvrnT s	.48	1.1	27	624	43¾	43	43	+ ⅝
20⅛	13	OvShip	.50	2.1	19	119	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
82½	33¾	OwensC	1.40	1.8	54	10647	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	23⅜	OwnIll s	.95	2.4	13	1097	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
76¼	75	OwnIl pf	4.00	5.2		3	77	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
18¾	12	Oxford	.46	3.3	14	77	13⅝	13¾	13¾	

P

41	29⅛	PHH	1.04	3.4	13	284	30¾	30	30¼	+ ⅜
72	43⅜	PPG	1.92	2.8	14	809	68⅝	68½	68½	+ ⅛
34½	24	PSA	.48	1.9		34	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13⅜	PacAs	1.54	9.4		31	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	22¾	PacGE	1.92	7.1	9	2483	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
57½	49¾	PacLte	3.48	7.5	30	979	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	8¾	PacRes			11	1990	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
28⅜	18	PacRs pf	2.80	7.9		14	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
17⅜	12¾	PacSci	.40	2.7	16		15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
63¾	34⅜	PacTel s	3.84	5.7	11	1342	53½	52½	53⅛	+ ⅛
38	27¾	PacUcp	2.40	7.0	17	4166	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
35¾	24¾	PalmW s	.76	2.5	17	1670	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
30	25⅞	PalmW pf	2.25	7.1		521	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
9½	4¾	PanAm				1154	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	PanAw wt				183	2	1⅞	1⅞	
24⅜	13	Pandck n	.20	1.3	13	75	15⅝	15¼	15½	
26¼	24¼	PanECn				5475	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
28½	14⅜	PanRn			13	280	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
34	19½	Pansph			17	30	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
11	4⅜	Parlvn				1	5½	5½	5½	
18⅜	12½	ParkEl	.12	.8	17	11	15½	15½	15½	
5⅜	2⅞	ParkDrl	.84	13.2		187	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30½	20¼	ParkHs	.88	3.2	13	594	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
4¾	2⅝	ParPhr s				49	3	3	3	
19⅜	9½	ParkNP	.40	3.6	9	270	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27½	13½	ParkCsh	.76	9	14	598	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
34		Penga				16				
62	48⅜	PenCen			24	827	59	58⅛	58⅛	
86¾	44⅜	Penney	2.48	3.2	13	644	76⅜	75	76⅜	
43⅜	34¼	PaPL	2.68	7.2	14	675	37⅜	37	37¼	— ⅛
53¾	36	PaPL pf	4.40	8.5		42	52	51⅞	52	
53⅜	37	PaPL pf	4.50	9.0		2302	50½	50	50⅛	
108	71	PaPL pf	8.80	8.9		202	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	26	PaPL dpr	2.90	9.9		2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	25	PaPL pr	8.40	9.1		2102	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ⅛
105½	94	PaPL pr	9.24	9.0		402	103	103	103	
110½	99¼	PaPL pr	11.00	10.5		100	105	105	105	+1
111½	103	PaPL pr	12.00	12.1		220	100	99¼	107½	— ½
93	65¾	PaPL pr	8.00	8.9		11540	91¼	90	90	
98½	70¼	PaPL pr	8.70	9.0		1402	98	97	97	
39	26	Penwlt	2.20	6.6		7	33	33	33	
34½	22⅜	Penw pr	2.10	6.5		2	32	32	32	
91	44½	Pennzoil	2.20	3.5	38	2611	62¾	61¾	62¾	+ 1½
22¾	14½	PeopEn	1.32	6.0	9	209	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	23½	PepBoy	.22	.5	22	1139	42	42¼	42½	
25⅜	15¾	PepsiCo	.84	2.3	17	4703	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	12⅜	PerkFn				625	13	12⅞	13	
36⅜	22	PerkEl	.46	2.2	17	206	22⅜	20¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	5¾	Permian	.29e	12.4	6	292	6½	6¼	6¼	
28⅞	17⅜	PerryDr	.32	1.6	17	82	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
35¾	25⅜	Petrie s	.76	2.6	16	167	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
31¾	22¾	PetRs	3.51	e11.4		56	30¾	30¾	30¾	
19⅜	16	PetRs pf	1.57	7.9		3	19½	19½	19½	
3⅜	2⅛	Petrlm	.16e	5.1		288	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
72⅞	43¾	Pfizer	1.84	2.7	15	2692	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	+ ⅛
26½	16	PhelpD			37	288	21¾	21¾	21¾	
24¾	18¾	PhelpCp	2.80	9.5		18	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
24	14	PhilEl	1.20	5.9	9	517	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
43	28	PhilEl pf	3.80	9.2		302	41½	39¾	41½	+ ⅜
47	32½	PhilEl pf	4.40	9.9		150	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
92½	63	PhilEl pf	8.75	10.1		240	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅝	PhilEl pf	1.41	11.0		43	13	12⅝	12⅝	
13½	9⅜	PhilEl pf	1.33	10.9		68	12¼	12¼	12¼	
12⅜	9¼	PhilEl pf	1.38	10.4		79	12¾	12	12¾	
134¼	117⅜	PhilEl pf	17.12	13.4		2480	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
124	105⅝	PhilEl pf	15.25	13.1		2470	116	116	116	
84	69	PhilEl pf	9.50	10.1		120	94	94	94	
83½	57½	PhilEl pf	7.80	9.6		1670	81½	79¾	81½	+2½
80	55¾	PhilEl pf	7.75	10.1		1670	77	77	77	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	PhilSbs	.94	5.3		62	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
78	36½	PhilMrs	2.20	3.2	13	4582	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ ⅛
19	9⅜	Philat s	.36	2.5	15	2281	14½	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	PhilPet	.24	2.6	10	2594	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
25¼	19¼	PhilPt pf	2.00	8.6		90	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
41⅜	25½	PhilVH	.40	1.0	15	822	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛
48⅞	29	PhotAs s	.32	.7		33	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅜	PhlNG s	1.20	5.7	15	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22⅜	10½	Pier 1 s			19	978	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
11½	7½	PilgrP n	.17e	2.1		1658	8¼	7⅞	8	
29⅜	16¼	PilsbY	2.00	7.1	15	1058	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
39⅜	15	PimnEl	1.92	5.1		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
46	39¾	PitnyB	1.32	2.1	16	444	64	63¾	64	+ ⅛
138½	79	PitnB pf	2.12	1.7		126	126	126	126	
15¾	10½	PittsTn			58	1113	11¾	11¾	11¾	
28⅛	15	PlainsR	.67	.3	61	52	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
24	14⅜	PlainRs	.20	1.0		245	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
19½	10⅜	Plamm	.16	.9	16	98	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
10	5⅝	Plasn				205	8¼	8	8¼	
32⅜	19½	Plessy	.91e	3.5	13	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	
13⅜	4⅞	PogoPd	.20	4.4		165	4⅝	4½	4½	
73⅜	35	PolarId	1.08	1.4	27	1831	77⅝	75⅝	77⅝	+ ⅜
28	12¾	Pondrs	.40	1.9	17	201	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
24⅜	17¾	PoolTel	.88	3.6	23	79	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
21½	15½	Portec	.60	3.4	37	4	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
27⅜	21⅜	PortGE	1.96	7.8		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
24⅜	18¼	PortGC	1.96	9.0	9	2772	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅜	PortGn	2.60	9.5		2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
35⅞	32⅜	PortGn pf	4.60	13.2			35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
35½	32⅜	PortGn pf	4.60	13.2			35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
61	34	PotlCh	1.68	2.9	15	157	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅛
66⅛	54	PottPf	3.75	5.8		22	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
59⅝	39⅝	PottEl	2.36	4.9	13	1010	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	14¾	PottEl pf	2.04	12.4			16½	16½	16½	
17⅜	15¼	PottEl pf	4.04	24.6		24	16½	16½	16½	
35½	24	Premin	.40	1.4	28	21	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
39	19	Primks	1.10	4.5	10	167	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
28	16	PrimCr			16	4647	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	24½	PrimMs	.88	.2	25	465	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
82½	56⅞	ProctG	2.20	3.7	17	3371	73¾	72⅝	73	— ⅛
18⅛	13¾	PrdRs	.28	1.7	22	16	16⅜	16½	16½	
43½	27	Prolar	1.40	4.7		8	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	PryRHC				42	1¾	1¼	1¼	
8⅜	7⅜	PruRI	.61e	7.6		112	8⅛	8	8	
22⅜	16	PSvCol	2.00	11.3	13	2669	17¾	17¼	17¾	
26	19¾	PSvCal pf	2.10	9.0		11	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
28½	17¾	PSInd			11	29612	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
38	20¾	PSIn pfA				200	37½	37½	37½	
13	6⅞	PSIn pfB				1200	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13	6⅜	PSIn pfC				1660	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
98	54	PSIn pfE				1030	96	95¼	95¼	— 1¾
88¾	50	PSIn pfF				50	86½	86½	86½	— 1½
88	50	PSIn pfG				200	85	85	85	— 2¾
94½	56	PSIn pfH				3250	92¼	91¾	92	— ⅜
89	53	PSIn pfH				50	91	91	91	+2
11⅜	7½	PSvNH			4	1677	9	7⅝	9	+ ⅛
25½	15¾	PNH pfB				17	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
23¼	22⅜	PNH pfC				12	24½	24½	24½	
31¾	19⅜	PNH pfD				261	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
31¾	20⅜	PNH pfE				14	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	17½	PNH pfF				28	19¾	19¾	19¾	
28⅜	18¼	PNH pfG				55	20	20	20	
37⅞	26¾	PSvNM	2.92	8.2	10	251	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
48¾	27	PSvEG	2.96	7.2	10	2979	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	PSEG rt	.01	.5		703	2½	2½	2½	
101⅜	70	PSEG pf	8.16	8.4		100	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 1¼
27⅜	21½	PSEG pf	2.43	9.1		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
93⅜	66	PSEG pf	7.70	8.4		1582	93⅛	92⅝	93⅛	
89⅜	68⅜	PSEG pf	8.08	9.0		5760	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
98¾	68	PSEG pf	8.08	9.0		3680	89¾	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
96⅜	65⅜	PSEG pf	7.52	8.3		1200	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
74⅞	65	PSEG pf	7.40	8.1		300	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅞	Publick				43	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24⅜	13⅜	Pueblo	.20	1.0	11	427	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7	PR Cem	.10e	.6	9	138	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
25⅞	14	PugetP	1.76	7.9		1218	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅜	PulPn n	.12	1.3	20	2121	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
24	18⅜	PulteHm	.12	.9	18	1005	13¾	13½	13⅜	
24	15	Purelat	.44	2.2		1140	20	19	19¾	+ ⅛
8	4½	Pyro			8	24	5¼	5¼	5¼	

Q

84⅝	54¾	QuakOt	1.60	2.0	18	952	77⅛	78½	79	— ⅜
30	21½	QuakSO	.80a	3.1	12	484	25⅝	25¾	25⅜	+ ⅛
8	3¾	Quanex				29	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
32⅞	25⅝	Questar	1.72	4.8	13	55	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	21¼	QkRell	.28e	1.1	12	151	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛

R

20	9¾	RJ Fin	.14	1.1	9	39	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
55⅝	24⅞	RJR Nb	1.60	3.1	14	3816	52	50⅝	50⅝	— 1⅛
126½	109¾	RJR pf	11.50	9.1		1	126	126	126	— ½
127½	107	RJR pf	12.56	9.8		1	128½	128½	128½	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¼	RLC	.20	2.1	22	606	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	1⅞	RPC				7	2	2	2	
26	12⅞	RTE	.40	2.4	18	162	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
18⅝	8¾	Radice			6	44	9¼	9	9¼	
77	44⅜	RalsPur	1.10	1.6	15	2105	68¾	68	68½	— ⅛
11	6¼	Ramad			18	546	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25¼	13⅜	Ranco	.84	3.3	14	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	
4¾	2¾	RanerO				4982	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
140	85½	Ravcm	.44	.4	16	331	115½	114½	115	— ⅜
27⅜	19⅝	Raytm n	2.60	11.1		223	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	Rayfct				42	5	5	5	
67¾	47¾	Raythn	1.80	2.9	12	1043	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	1¼	ReadBl	.02t			1557	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
26	17	ReadSpl pf	1.60			1	17	17	17	
18¼	13	RltPet	1.40	8.5		12	16½	16½	16½	
16½	8⅞	RecnEq			20	269	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Redmn	.32	4.5	12	39	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18½	9¾	Reece			49	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	⅛	Regal				9	½	½	½	
9¾	6⅞	ReliFin n				138	7¾	7½	7½	
38¾	28¾	ReliCh	.80	2.8		163	29	28½	29	
10⅜	10	ReliGp n				2488	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
14½	7⅜	RemGvs	.36	4.2	9	22	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	15	RenYn s	1.16	2.2	12	1	53	53	53	+ ⅛
56¾	31⅜	RNY pfA	3.69e	7.4		191	52½	52½	52½	
35	21½	RepBk	1.64	6.9	9	467	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
38⅜	24¾	RepBk pf	2.12	7.7		128	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
28⅜	13¾	RshCot	.32	1.1	14	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
39⅞	24¾	Revco	.80	2.1	23	2383	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
27⅞	16¾	Revere				1238	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25¾	14¾	Revlon			17	1609	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
31¾	22¼	Rexhm	.80	2.6	12	155	31¾	31	31¾	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Reyond	.44	2.6	11	572	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
52¾	30¾	ReyMtl	1.00	2.2	16	153	45¼	44⅝	45	— ⅛
111	68½	ReyM pf	4.50	4.7		80	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
36¼	24	ReyM pf	2.38	6.9		298	35¼	35¼	35¼	
35½	21⅜	RiteAid	.58	2.0	17	129	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
4¾	⅛	RvrOak				16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
84⅞	32⅜	Robshw	1.20	1.4	22	7	84½	84¼	84½	
27⅜	12¾	Robtsn	1.20i			14	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	vtRobins				3	7	7	7	
29⅞	20	RochG	2.20	9.8	7	383	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
52	14	RochTl	2.56	6.3	13	58	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
22⅛	17½	RckCtr	1.76	8.5		469	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
48⅜	31⅜	RockwI	1.20	3.8	10	1457	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
13	9	RodRn n				2	11	11	11	
36⅜	22	Rohms	.80	2.5	17	739	33½	31⅝	32½	+1
36⅛	25½	Rohr s			18	175	28½	28	28	
41	25¼	RohmCm	.42	1.0	46	68	42¾	42¼	42¾	
24⅜	4¾	RollStls			47	1726	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅞	Rollins	.48	3.0	20	53	16	15⅞	16	
36⅜	11¾	Roser	.96	2.6	13	68	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
47½	32½	Rorer	1.12	2.6	6	1284	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	13½	RothIn n				1	14¾	13⅞	14	— ⅛
8⅜	3¼	Rowan	.04	.9	63	571	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	23¼	Rown pf	2.12	8.7		2	24½	24½	24½	
84½	57⅞	RoyID	3.20e	5.9	9	3715	89⅝	89½	89½	
17¾	7½	RoyInt			25	82	8	8	8	+ ⅛
28½	17⅜	RubMd	.28	1.2	24	406	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	16½	RussBr			18	82	23¼	23	23¼	
33⅜	19¼	RusTog	.76	2.7	12	42	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
39½	16¼	Russell	.32	1.0	15	224	33½	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
58¾	21	RyanH	1.28	2.5	17	848	47⅜	46¾	47¼	— ⅛
23	18	RyderS s	.44	1.4	17	1709	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
32⅜	20½	RylAdl	.40	2.4	24	106	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
23½	10½	RylInd s	.48	2.2	13	1336	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
21	14⅜	Rymer			27	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
14⅜	10⅞	Rymer pf	1.17	9.1		23	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	

S

13	9½	SL Ind s	.17b	1.7	13	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
45⅜	30⅝	SPSTec	.88	2.2	15	7	40¾	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
17½	12⅞	SSMCn				890	16	15	15¼	+1½
18	16⅜	Sabine	.04	.3		211	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅞	SabnR	1.66e	12.6	7	120	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	12¾	SaraLee	.36	1.9	24	1595	19	18⅞	19	
16½	8¾	SbdSc			16	64	14¾	14½	14⅝	
5¾	1⅞	SbdS wt				15	4¾	4¾	4¾	
38¾	21¼	SafKl s	.32	1.0	26	253	32⅛	31	31	— 1
67½	33½	Safewy	1.70	2.5	21	1806	68¼	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	20½	StJoLP	1.88	8.8	19	114	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
17½	6⅜	vtSaint			11	62	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
64½	37⅛	SatlieM	.24	.4	21	3455	60⅜	59¾	60¼	— ⅛
59⅜	36	Saltom	.44	1.6	18	2425	28¾	28⅜	28¾	— ⅛
42⅜	25½	SDiaGs	2.28	6.7	10	600	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
9¼	6⅜	SJuanB	.52e	6.1		35	8½	8½	8½	
12⅜	9¼	SJuanR				37	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
32¾	22⅜	SAntRt	2.84	7.1	18	133	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	16½	SFeEP n	2.88	13.1		1	22	22	22	— ⅛
39⅜	26¼	SFeRsP	1.88	5.1	13	224	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	SaraLe	1.60	2.5	16	1115	65	64½	64½	— ⅛
42¼	33⅜	SatWel	1.60	3.8	17	34	42	42	42	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
19	16	SaulRE	.20	1.1	47	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
22¼	9⅝	SavEPs	.88	4.4	12	191	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11	SavEpf	1.38	9.2		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
6⅝	1⅜	Savin				66	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
25⅝	24½	SCANA	2.24	5.9	13	826	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
28	48¼	SchrPlo	1.80	2.3	21	2203	79½	78	80	— ⅛
37¾	27¼	Schimb	1.20	3.7	218	5972	32¾	32¼	32¾	
14⅝	8½	SciAtl	.12	1.3		249	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
65⅝	41¼	ScotP	1.24	1.9	12	417	65¼	64⅝	65⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅜	ScotPr	.52	4.0	15	148	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅛
24½	14¾	SeaCNt	.42	2.7		384	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
14½	8¾	SeaCt pf	1.46	15.0		48	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	10½	SeaC pfB	2.10	17.1		47	12⅜	12	12⅜	
17	9

هكذا أصله الأصل

Special Arts and Leisure Report

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Saturday-Sunday, October 18-19, 1986

FASHION/FRANCE/1986

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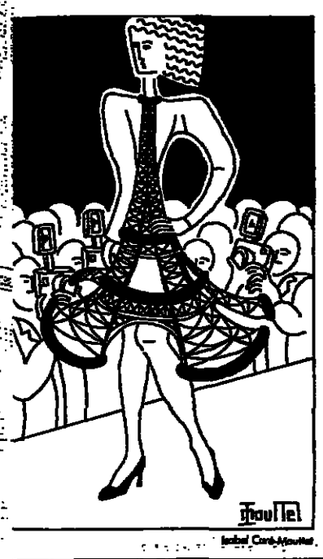

Isabel Corti-Mouriet

Sonia Rykiel leopard luxe.

Printed fur coats from Jean-Louis Scherrer.

Panthers Take Lion's Share Of Fall/Winter Fashions

By Aline Mosby

PARIS — A panther-printed beige rayon dress swayed gently on a rack of bargain basement clothes for sale in the open food market on the Place Maubert, next to the new autumn mushroom stand. Price: 200 francs.

"Yes, panthers are in," cried the white-haired garment peddler.

Panther-leopard prints, at much more than 200 francs ($33), are indeed one of the new styles in the Paris fall-winter, ready-to-wear collection.

The outfits range from charming panthers bristling their whiskers on silk dresses, blouses, shawls and even gloves at Yves Saint Laurent — who started it all — to a fake panther belt at the Jean-Louis Scherrer boutique and panther shoes, tights, mittens and cap with a feline face at Kenzo.

For bargain hunters, panther-printed scarves at 30 francs already dangle from a sidewalk stand at the Paris flea market.

Paris also is serving up for winter fiery red scotch plaid, polka dots, visible zippers, new artificial furs and knits with intricate, bold patterns.

The big fabric is practical, easy wool jersey, for tunics, pants, dresses, suits. It suits the stampede for dresses that cling to every pore. Jerseys are sleek for

Continued on page 14

J.M. Labesque

Panther print dress from Yves Saint Laurent, leader of the pack in French couturiers' trek to the jungle.

Imagination, Innovation and 'Le Défi Italien'

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — There is no question that Paris has the lead on creativity. Designers come from all over the world to be part of a unique scene that puts them on the most exciting fashion platform in the world.

When one looks for directions and new silhouettes, one automatically thinks of people like Claude Montana, Thierry Mugler, Azzedine Alaia, Sonia Rykiel and Jean-Paul Gaultier. While the former ones symbolize the "nouvelle couture," the irrepressible *Gaultier has taken fashion on a different and peppy tangent*, a deft mixture of flea market and London street fashions.

Yves Saint Laurent, a giant who long dominated the scene, has fallen behind lately and one keeps hoping, maybe against hope, that he will, one day, regain his role of leader.

Right on his heels, Karl Lagerfeld is emerging as a strong force in Paris design. His is a versatile talent recorded in the staggering success for the house of Chanel which was all but defunct when he took over. As for his own line, KL, it now looks like it is making it.

Of all the couture designers with a ready-to-wear line, Emanuel Ungaro is the strongest signature and the hottest best seller on both sides of the Atlantic. Every time one lunches in a chic New York restaurant, one is sure to spot a few Ungaros.

Paris attracts foreign designers as well. Valentino, whose secret dream is to have his couture house here but cannot let down his own country where he is a national hero, has settled on bringing his ready-to-wear collections instead. Long an outsider, he is now accepted by the Chambre Syndicale and very much part of the scene. Enrico Coveri has also been assimilated to the French contingent.

The Japanese, who have flocked to Paris in increasing numbers, have also brought their own exotic touch, both in terms of people attending the shows (for they all travel with a large entourage) and in terms of new and unusual trends. Although they do not dominate the scene as they did a few years ago, the Japanese have captured a distinct share of the market.

Seasoned designers like Vicky Tiel, Tan Giudicelli and Peggy Roche are also important, the first two for their instinct for evening wear, the second for classic, timeless clothes.

There are all kinds of young talents in the wings and each season one hears of new names, many of them fresh out of Paris fashion schools. *The most prominent are Martine Sitbon, Elisabeth de* Senneville, Marc Audibet, Michel Klein, Agnès B., Dik Brandsma, Marie Beltrami, Krystina Bukowska and the American Patrick Kelly.

Watching the best of Paris ready-to-wear collections, one is aware of an enormous effort, of an inspired reach for perfection

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CLAIRE BARRAT
CLAUDE RIHA
DANIEL DARY
DENISE DENIS
FLANELLE
FOSMA
GEORGES KAY
GEORGE GASPAR
GEORGES GAUTIER
GUY BLANC
HENRI RAVOUX
JEAN CLEMENT
JEANNETTE
JOAQUIM OLIVIER
JUNGUENET/MUST DE CARTIER
KAZAZIAN
LASSO
LEO ISBA
LIZA GATEAU
MADAME DE ST GIL
MAX LEY
MICKAEL ZAKEN
NOELLE ROUDINE
PAULETTE BURAUD
PAULINE
PIERRE BALMAIN
RENE MAY
ROGA
SEPCOEUR
SYLVIA MICHEL
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TREVISE COUTURE
VIA DANA
YAN DE COET LOGON

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BASSANT
DAVID MOLHO
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FLORENCE
FRANCIS LAURENT
FURS ETTEX
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PISANTI
ROGER MAHR
ROGER SAKOUN
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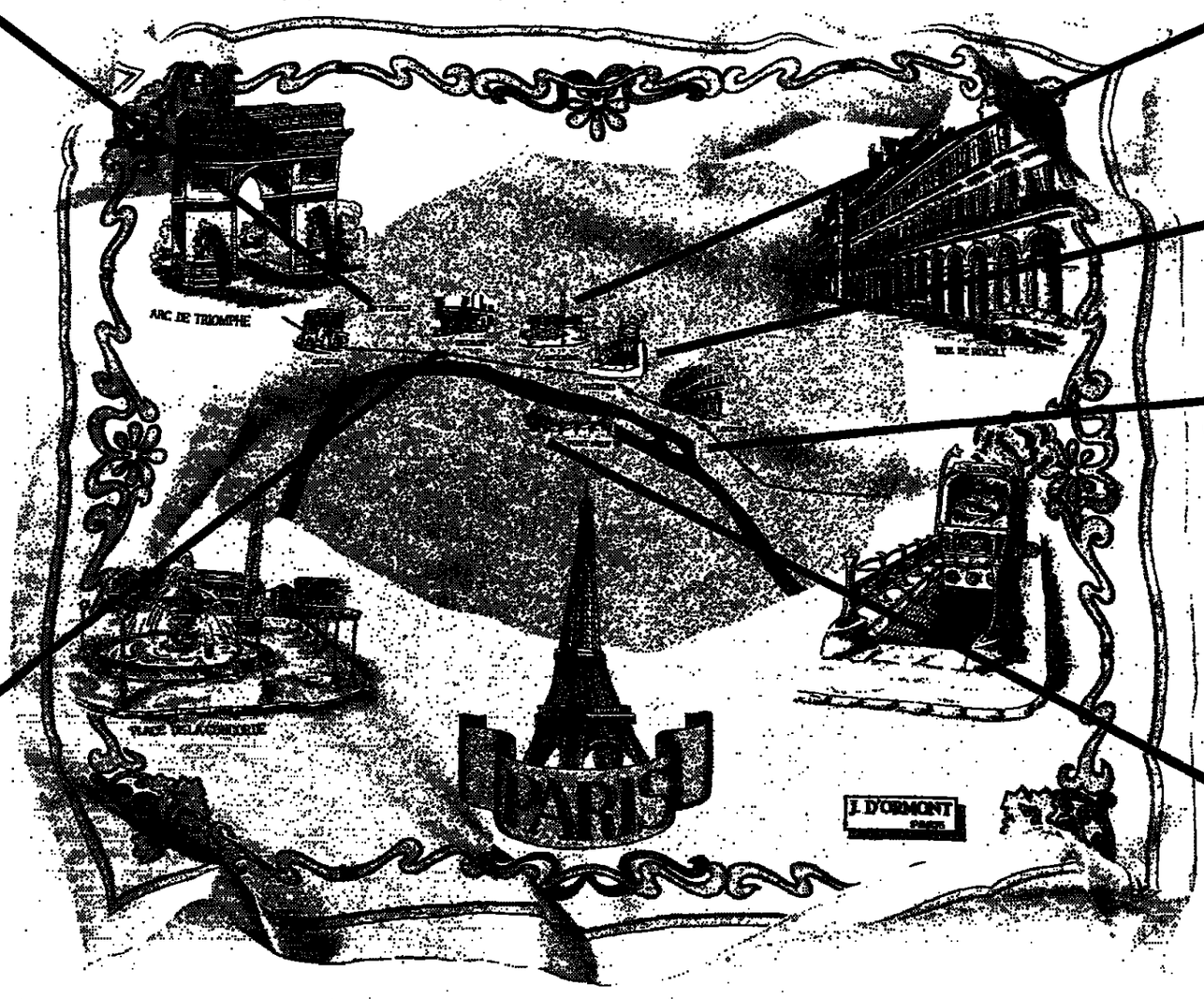

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ERES
ETIENNE BRUNEL
NIKITA GODART
PHILIPPE FORRESTIER
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LOLITA LEMPICKA
SUZIKLO
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ALLURES
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BONAZZI
CAROLINE GRANDPIERRE
CAROL LIPTON
CHRISTIAN MIGEON
DEGAY DELPEUCH
DELPHINE KOLHER
DOMINIQUE CASALTA
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FANNY ACART
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I.D.C
INA CITRIN
JEAN-LOUIS BLIN
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KALINGER
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MOON STREET
PATRICK RETIF
PHILIPPE BEN
PHILIPPE MODEL
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TOP HAT
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CAPUCINE PUERARI
CARLA V
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DANIELLA BECHTOLF
GILLES HERVE
JANE GUILHEN-PUYLAGARDE
LOUISE BECKER
MAKNORITH
PREMONVILLE ET DEWAVRIN
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Christian Lacroix: Mixing Costume With Fashion

'I'm equally sure that the time is right for a whole new outlook in ready-to-wear.'

Mike Theiler/Reuters

Lacroix's 'pouf' dress for Jean Patou.

By Corinne LaBalme

PARIS — It's unusual when the most talked-about designer in Paris doesn't have a ready-to-wear line, but that is the case with Christian Lacroix, the 35-year-old designer who joined the Jean Patou couture house in 1982.

For the past four years, Lacroix has been creating a wild and whacky haute couture collection that has brought new acclaim for Patou and helped re-establish the excitement of haute couture. Mad Hatter *chapeaux*, plunging necklines, and bouffant "pouf" dresses that Marie Antoinette would have envied have become trademark Lacroix looks that the designer presents with reckless, exuberant good humor.

"I've never drawn a distinction between costume and fashion," said Lacroix, who studied art history at the Sorbonne before designing at Hermès and Guy Paulin.

"The first thing that attracted me to couture was the aspect of unlimited resources, not merely financial resources either," he said. "Haute couture gives me the opportunity to employ an entire workshop on a single dress that one woman will wear as though she was a heroine on the stage. And fashion trends are unimportant to the couturier, since his aim is not trendiness but ornament."

Although the Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture estimates that there are only 3,000 prospective clients worldwide for Paris's 21 haute couture houses, Lacroix is enthusiastic about his unabashedly elitist profession. "If you go out into the provinces and ask a farmer to define fashion, he's going to think of haute couture not ready-to-wear. People appreciate things that escape from the ordinary."

Patou's critically successful ready-to-wear line was dropped three years ago in a move to divert more of the budget toward couture. But Patou directors now are reported to be scouting for likely manufacturers and distributers.

"I'm enormously interested in rebuilding a ready-to-wear collection," Lacroix said. "I was convinced that alternative haute couture was possible, and I'm equally sure that the time is right for a whole new outlook in designer ready-to-wear. We can move away from the perfect little polka-dot dress with the bow at the neck. The entire concept can be rejuvenated."

Lacroix's collections have rejuvenated the Patou image, which for many is synonymous with sleek, but slightly retro, resort wear. In the informal 1980s, few people remember just how daring and provocative Jean Patou couture, which was based on tennis and sailing clothes, seemed to clientele in the 1920s and 1930s.

"Patou was incredibly innovative for his time," Lacroix said. "This may surprise people, but I think I stay very close to Jean Patou's spirit, if not his style.

"In my opinion, Patou's vision of women-in-sports-wear caught on a little too well. At the risk of sounding reactionary, I don't approve of seeing jogging shorts and running shoes on the Paris streets."

Nonetheless, Lacroix is quietly bemused by the reactionaries who question the feasibility of bustles and crinolines on the Paris metro.

"And why not?," he asked. "If one woman will wear a giant hat, so will another and another. People actually ask me if you can sit down in the "pouf" dresses! Heavens, women wore dresses like that from 1870 until nearly 1900. Nobody died from it and they managed to sit down."

Lacroix notes with some regret that most of the Doubting Thomases that he encounters are fellow Frenchmen and he makes frequent trips to London, a city that he prefers to Paris.

"Today," Lacroix said, "staying ahead of the game means shaking up the couture world a little bit, bringing it back into the streets, the magazines and into people's dreams again."

And will those dreams take the shape of bustles, hoopskirts and oversized stovepipe hats?

"Well, fashion is cyclic," said Lacroix. "I predict that the streets of Paris are going to become as elegant as they were at the turn of the century and that haute couture will make a triumphant comeback. I see it happening already."

CORINNE LABALME is a Paris-based journalist who writes about the arts and culture.

Milliners Going High Hat in Paris

PARIS — The hat shop, once the dusty domain of great-aunts and grandmothers, is attracting new attention. Young artisans are setting up small but active millinery businesses to cater to a trend-setting Parisian clientele, while established designers like Jean Barthet are considering expanding their overseas licensing arrangements.

"Hats have taken on greater importance and drama because women's clothing has been getting simpler and more expensive over the past few years," said Philippe Model, 29, who opened a mirrored, multilevel hat shop on the Place du Marché Saint-Honoré in 1984.

Model's swirling, almost organic, felt hats have accompanied the collections of Jean-Paul Gaultier, Louis Férand, Sonia Rykiel and Lanvin.

Each hat is hand-molded to ensure a casual, pre-crushed effect, and almost every color is represented: violet, gold, khaki, kelly, sky blue, old rose in addition to basic beiges, browns and black.

This season, Model's hats are grouped around six themes, including leprechauns, urban gauchos and Russian czars. The hats are priced between 600 francs and 1,600 francs.

"People who say they can't wear hats haven't tried this one," said Anthony Villarreal, a Los Angeles-born designer who set up a ready-to-wear and hat business in Paris three years ago. Villarreal calls his berets "soft sculptures" because they can be pushed and pulled into dozens of shapes.

Villarreal's dresses and sculptured hats have already attracted a segment of the Paris art community (notably Sheila Hicks, Jacqueline Matisse and Juliet Man Ray).

Besides the soft sculptures, which cost from 300 francs to 350 francs, Villarreal will construct elaborate, one-night-only turbans that coordinate with an evening dress for 350 francs and up. "The joy of the turban is that you don't have to worry about your hair at all," the designer said.

Jean Barthet's second-floor salon near the Place de la Madeleine has been providing elaborate millinery concoctions for rich and titled heads for almost 30 years.

In between designing for princesses and movie stars including Sophia Loren and Catherine Deneuve, Barthet creates and coordinates hats for Claude Montana, Emanuel Ungaro, Jean-Louis Scherrer, Paco Rabanne and Chloé. Most of the hats conceived for these fashion shows are available throughout the season at his boutique.

Anything and everything serves as a source of inspiration when Barthet is given free rein by a designer. This season models will sway down the Louvre ready-to-wear runways with intricately twisted plastic garbage bags on their heads.

Most Barthet handmade originals will cost 3,000 francs to 5,000 francs, including fittings. His ready-to-wear hats are on sale in major department stores for under 500 francs.

Marie Mercié, whose first hat collection is now available in several Paris and London boutiques, is a former journalist who once wrote speeches for the former minister of culture, Jack Lang.

Yann Le Borg

Anthony Villarreal

Philippe Model

Mike Theiler/Reuters

Jean Barthet

Jane England

Marie Mercie

"Basically, I just design the hats that I'd want to wear without thinking about current fashion trends," she said.

Her first collection is nicknamed "the rooftops of Paris" because she patterned it on all types of Paris work-related head-gear. A black gauze creation takes its form from a chef's toque, and a flashy gold-lamé and velvet pillbox gets its inspiration from a French court magistrate's topper.

Mercié's creations cost between 600 francs and 3,000 francs and are produced in her tiny Left Bank atelier. "It's the handwork that makes these hats expensive," she said.

Corinne LaBalme

Imagination, Innovation and 'Le Défi Italien'

Continued from page 11

that ends up making news at all levels — hats, hair, makeup, accessories, stockings, shoes.

Hairdressers such as Romain of the Patrick Alès salon and makeup artists, such as Olivier Echaudemaison, work very closely with designers like Montana and are partly responsible for the Paris look. Thanks to the Paris collections, shoe designers such as Stéphane Kelian and Maud Frizon are creators in their own right.

And yet, when it comes to the United States, it is sad to say that the French have lost the ball. In the past 10 years, the Italians, better informed, better organized and better promoted, have literally stolen the market.

A walk down Madison Avenue illustrates the importance of Italian fashion on the American scene. Besides the main designers — Valentino, Armani, Versace, Krizia, who all have their own boutiques — the avenue is littered with names like Furla, Bottega Veneta, Tanino Crisci, Fratelli Rossetti, Santini and Dominici. The Fendi sisters are opening soon in their own town house. Besides, linen houses like Pratesi have also opened on this miracle mile that is getting to look more and more like Milan's Via Montenapoleone.

Backed by strong manufacturing, with factories that also service most of the French designers, the Italians have spent a lot of time and effort to be represented in New York. They have traveled a great deal, keeping a close eye on the American market and working closely with department stores. Their workmanship and deliveries are said to be much better than the French.

Aldo Pinto, whose wife Mariuccia Mandelli designs the Krizia collection, spends as much time in New York as in Milan. So does Beppe Modenese, who organizes most of the Milan fashion fairs, and the Ideacomo fabrics fair to which he attracts designers from all over the world.

The Girombelli manufacturing company, which scored with Genny, Byblos and Complice, has recently opened spectacular showrooms on Fifth Avenue. Its U.S. president, Peter Dubow, travels throughout the United States to check on how its merchandise is doing in the stores.

Finally, the reason why the Italians have succeeded is that they make simple, understandable, quality clothes that go straight to American women's hearts, many of whom refuse the complicated, overdesigned French clothes. Americans are notorious for not giving up comfort for the sake of fashion.

An unfortunate group showing of French designers at Lincoln Center in New York last July was revealing. Badly edited, badly presented, the French creations looked like fashions from another planet. In the New York context, they looked pathetic, so far out that they had no reality, no impact on the audience which included such keen fashion plates as Nancy Kissinger and Nan Kempner. Both quietly left before the end.

This seems to indicate that Paris is now in the dangerous position of servicing the entire fashion industry when it comes to creativity. All the people who flock to Paris and fight to get into the shows are professionals who are going to process the French fashions and make them acceptable to a larger audience.

This is what the French should be doing themselves. But mostly they should be more present on the American market. They should promote themselves and their goods more thoroughly. Although the Chambre Syndicale, led by Jacques Mouclier, started taking French ready-to-wear collections to the United States last year, they are pretty late in the game.

Many French designers are far less mobile than their Italian colleagues. Arrogantly, many of them have failed to realize that Paris is no longer the only source of fashion. The French must realize that they are up to a lot of competition, including American designers who are getting stronger.

There is a long way from Paris runways to American customers and while there are a few American women dying for the latest from Paris, the number is a drop in the bucket compared with what the Italians have achieved.

Top French professionals are aware of the problem. Mouclier was first to admit: "It's true that we've spent the last 20 years working on the Japanese market and we forgot the American market. Now, I'm doing everything I can to catch up."

HEBE DORSEY is the International Herald Tribune's fashion critic.

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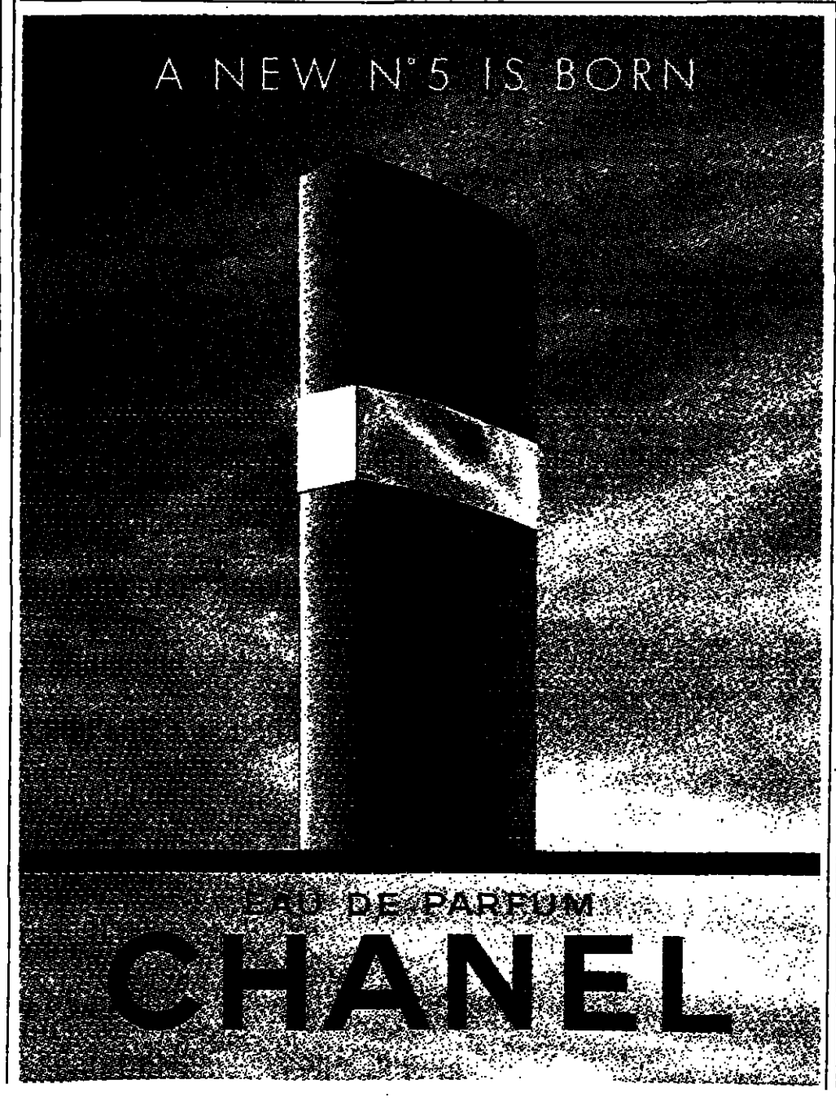

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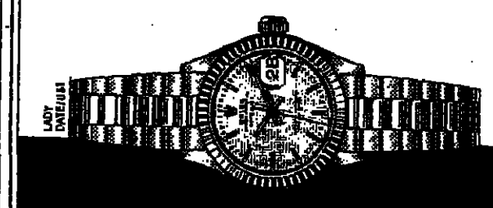

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Heights of Style

he Practical Allure f Shopping Couture

e new appeal is l-fashioned value r money and perb service.

By Jean Rafferty

ARIS — Cloaked in mystique and linked with the idle rich, haute couture might seem to be an anachronism in the 1980s. Instead, as luxury ready-to-wear prices zoom — g $5,000 and even $10,000 in New York — and h designers sparked by Patou's Christian La- add new zest to Parisian couture, it is becom- n attractive alternative for a growing group of n.

omen at the top in the professions, films or sion are turning to made-to-measure clothes s twice a year because they find ordinary ing too time-consuming," said the Paris-based ner Helen Hayes, who uses couture techniques too small to merit the haute appellation. "I hem the self-made women."

th an astonishing 70 percent of French couture ht by Americans, the top houses regularly take shows on the road, traveling through major rican cities from coast to coast. In November, ies Mouclier, head of the Chambre Syndicale Couture Parisienne, is taking 10 couture de- s to a Saks Fifth Avenue show in New York.

the heady realms where wardrobes are ultra-, the new appeal is old-fashioned value for y. Some houses quote daywear starting at 0 francs ($3,800), but the average is from 0 to 60,000 francs. Evening clothes average 0 francs to 90,000 francs — although 28,000 s is quoted for something very simple — and go igh depending on the embroidery, as Yves Laurent's Baronne de Ludinghausen describes t nothing can match the splendid craftsman- and superb service of haute couture.

he bottom line is quality versus quantity," said n Gutfreund of New York. "Instead of spend- ulti-thousands on a trendy dress that will be style next year, buying haute couture means an take a dress out of your closet five years and have it feel as good as the first time you it."

my couture customers feel they save money in ng run by planning their wardrobes twice a avoiding panic buying for special occasions.

uture, like architecture, is built up piece by to conform to each body's particularities. It ises its faults, accents its assets.

e should really wear the dress inside out to see ork so many loving hands have put into the and construction," said Nan Kempner, who he inherited this "self-indulgence" from her r and grandmother. She has been buying Saint Laurent for 25 years and also likes tino and what Karl Lagerfeld is doing at l.

m Houston, Lynn Wyatt, whose first couture ase was "a Chanel suit when Mademoiselle was still alive, a wonderful introduction," said: "Having something fitted perfectly to your proportions means you can go out the door, forget yourself and just have fun. Pulling at the sleeve, adjusting the belt or fingering the collar are things one never has to do with couture."

The designers may get all the kudos, but couture's real secret weapons are the select corps of women called *vendeuses*. With nerves of steel and the diplomatic dexterity of a Talleyrand, these women protect their clients from the pitfalls of a passing fancy.

"A good vendeuse is extremely important," said Mrs. Wyatt. "She is schooled to sometimes know your type and style better than you do yourself."

A vendeuse often simply will not present a dress that she thinks will not suit her client.

"She sees you with a jaundiced eye," said Mrs. Gutfreund. "She knows your body and your lifestyle and she steers you away from mistakes towards something that will work for you."

Jean-Louis Scherrer's Princess Mylena de Liechenstein said, "One must never give bad advice. It is better to sell nothing."

This unbeatable service provokes customer loyalty. "Nothing seems to be too much trouble," said Mrs. Gutfreund about Givenchy, where she does the bulk of her buying. "One can call the vendeuse up and say 'Remember that suit I bought a few years ago? I need a new blouse.' She will color coordinate for you and have it ready for a fitting."

Evening clothes seem to be the most popular couture buy. A first purchase, however, can be as small as a fur hat, which is how one of Nina Ricci's good customers started.

The way to go about it? First choose your time. Winter clothes can be ordered from the last week in July, when they are presented to the press and star clients, through October or November depending on the house. Summer clothes can be ordered from the last week of January through April or up to the end of May according to the house. Delivery takes an average of one month, including two to three fittings.

During the season, in-house fashion shows take place twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays though some houses like Saint Laurent's and Dior's have replaced them with videos.

Good clients who can't come to Paris are sent cassettes with sketches and fabric swatches. "Video is a much-needed revolution in haute couture," said Mrs. Gutfreund, who finds it indispensable to see how the clothes move. "You know that for your lifestyle that slit in a skirt should be sewed up two inches higher and you won't buy an evening dress so low-cut that when you sit down you have to grab a napkin for help."

The best way for a noviate to breach this privileged world is to call for an appointment to see the collection by herself or with a friend. Once she has selected a few dresses, she is given a vendeuse. Some houses assign them arbitrarily, but Givenchy's Jacqueline Anbry tries to match the client's personality to a younger or more experienced woman.

Wedding dresses present special challenges. Advising on a wedding dress can take weeks and calls for special tact and patience.

"One girl arrived with a book of fairy-tales and showed me a drawing of the wicked stepmother as what she wanted," said Nina Ricci's Duchesse Sophie de Württemberg. "I don't think she understood the story."

JEAN RAFFERTY, a journalist based in Paris, specializes in design and lifestyles.

Hanae Mori design.

William Stevens/Reuters

Ungaro bow tie.

Mike Theiler/Reuters

Saint Laurent brocade bows.

Billowing sleeves from Gres.

Scherrer jacket.

Reuters

Balmain cashmere suit.

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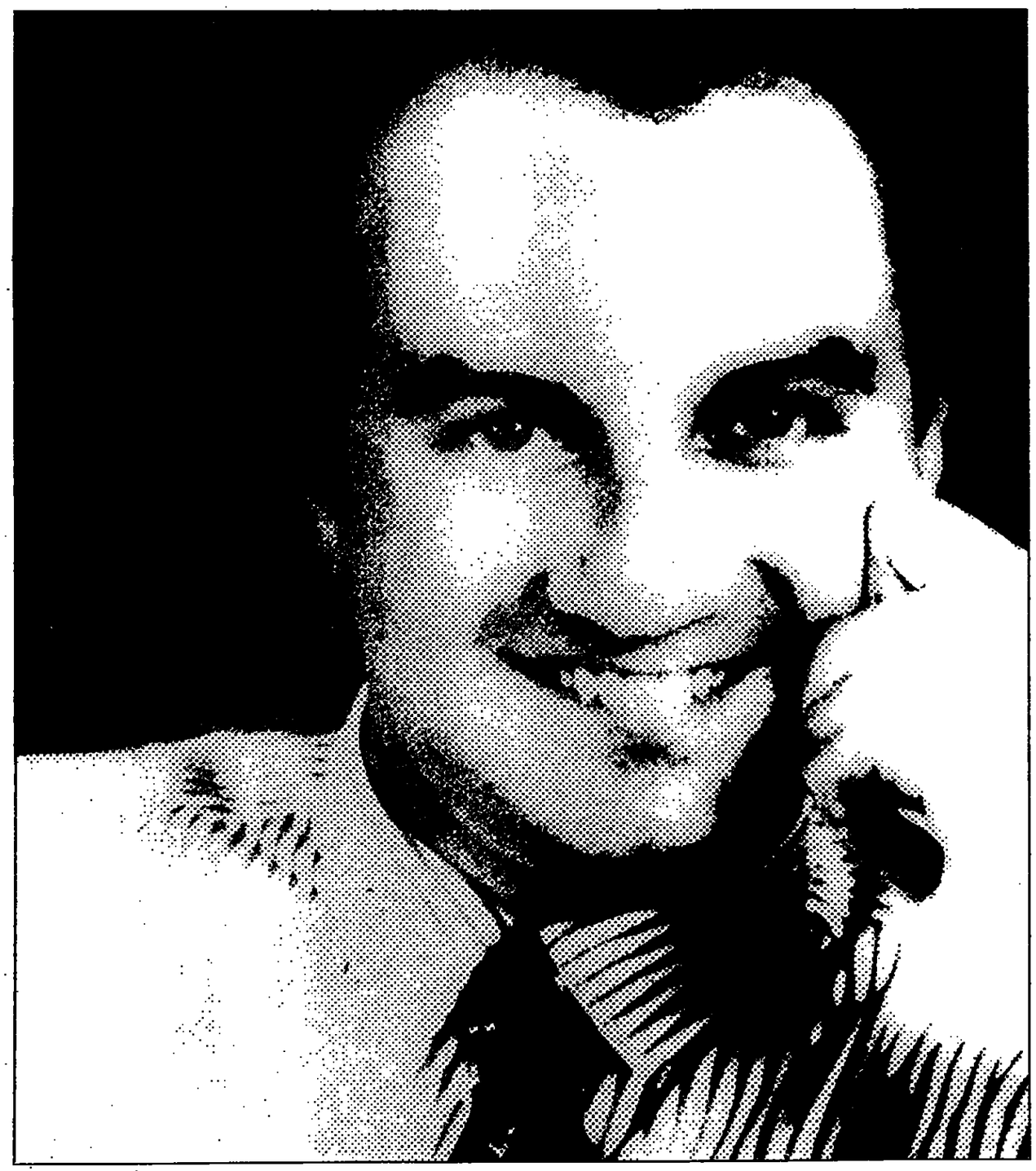

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A Parisian Phenomenon ■ *Fall/Winter Looks*

The Secret of 'Instant Style'

By Marian McEvoy

PARIS — It's a thoroughly French phenomenon: *Parisiennes* never seem to bother much about "dressing for the occasion," and they still look better than anyone else. Even more perplexing is the fact that French females often wear the same sort of look to the office, a reception and lunch in the country. If it looks good on an urban crosswalk, it will probably look good in an orchard or next to a computer.

If it is stylish, fits well and can be jazzed up (or calmed down) with a hat, scarf, pair of big earrings or whatever, it works. A way of whipping up instant style out of something that might be viewed as "inappropriate" in another country is as much of a French national pastime as is the reverence for wordy movies and monthlong August vacations.

There are no "career woman" boutiques in big French department stores. French magazines and newspapers do not offer advice on what to wear to lunch with accountants, clients or hubby's boss. No Parisian worth the title ever writes a letter to a fashion editor asking what she should wear to her cousin's wedding. These sorts of predicaments are, well, simply *not* predicaments in France.

It is generally understood that if a woman needs counsel on how to dress to please her general manager, lover or mother-in-law, she probably shouldn't have the job, affair or marriage to begin with.

The idea of a French firm handing out a dress code, for example, is absurd. It is up to the women living in this fashion capital to reflect that unique style and taste (whether good, goofy or gorgeous) in whatever situation they find themselves. The local practice of systematically reinventing the essence of *la mode* has a lot more to do with confidence, bravado and humor than it does with practicality or the donning of uniforms.

Not a particularly puritanical people, the French are not afraid of having a good time — or dressing to *show* they're having a good time. A seductive *vêtement* is roughly on the same par as tasting a foie gras that is not overcooked or commenting on a well-directed play.

Fashion is not a mere *divertissement* for featherbrains, but an ally for women who insist on presenting themselves in a positive and/or original manner. And the wearing of fashion is as basic as stopping at red lights, keeping up with politics and knowing who Montserrat Caballé is.

Tell any high-powered French female executive or artist — such as business woman Francine Gomez or novelist Françoise Sagan or newscaster Christine Ohlkrent — that their wardrobes have nothing to do with their careers, and you will most likely be shown to the door.

Like almost everything else vaguely cultural in this country, the Parisian fashion philosophy has its roots deep in the 18th century. Appearance has always been vital to power here. Highly noticeable or unusual court costumes were keys to kings' favors. Attiring oneself with attention and imagination was akin to knowing the right ministers, ladies-in-waiting, letter writers, composers, cardinals and landscape artists.

The three Louis were pushovers for a well-rigged-up *panier* or a dress *à la polonaise*. These French monarchs did more to push French style than any couturier in history. The instant a certain look gained favor, a new one replaced it. Marie Antoinette and Mme. de Pompadour didn't get where they got because they dressed "correctly."

Fashion historian François Boucher contends that the Duchess de Berry achieved momentous power by organizing a "fashion meeting" in which she summoned the Opéra costume maker, Bertin, plus every skillful tailor and dressmaker in France, to work together "to change the fashion." One month later, the results of the duchess's confab were presented to Louis XV, who apparently said something to the effect of "Fine! Let the ladies dress as they please." The ladies did, and the other courts of Europe followed suit.

By 1772, the French obsession with experimental extravagance resulted in hairdos and headdresses that changed every time the sun set.

> Appearance has always been vital to power here.

Life was indeed spicy and precarious. At a certain moment, the lifelike snakes that noble women took to coiling around their tresses caused an outbreak of fainting spells in the ranks of visiting foreign dignitaries. The Countess de Matignon is said to have made a deal with the famous hat wizard, Banlard, who, for a sum of 24,000 livres, provided her with a new headdress every day of the year.

All of this might sound a bit daft and gratuitously picturesque, but it is not irrelevant to what is going on now in Parisian streets and minds. Frenchwomen do not give a hang about storybook hats, but they are not adverse to carrying three handbags at once, wearing gloves of different colors or promenading in shoes that look like waffle irons. The rebellious French fashion spirit remains.

I know at least 10 young French women who will wear the same simple jersey dress they wear to the office to a formal dinner party. New Yorkers and Milanese usually change into something "a little dressier," but it's always the "simple" Frenchies that walk off with the prize. (They have added a pair of preposterously baroque earrings the size of tennis balls and a pair of illegally high heels and that seems to do the trick.) Suddenly, the non-Parisians in gussied-up taffeta dresses with end-table-sized bows on the bottoms and sleeves shaped like Butterball turkeys look all wrong.

I've thought a lot about simply accepting my American ways and throwing in the towel — but some chic little Frenchwoman would probably grab it up and make it into a smashing skirt or cape. You just can't win.

MARIAN McEVOY writes about French fashion and style for British Vogue, American Elle, Marie-Claire and The New York Times.

Lagerfeld's shaped coat.

J.M. Lebesque

Zebra cape from Castelbajac, top left; Louis Feraud's shirred wool dress, above; Jean-Paul Gaultier's Russian signature coordinates, left.

A swirl of maroon and olive from Montana.

Panthers Take Lion's Share

Continued from page 11

daytime, gathered and sculpted for dressier moments. Soft fuzzy wools, flannel, cashmere, puffy taffeta and glitter fabrics also dominate the showroom racks.

Coats often are long ankle-flappers for cold days. And the star suits have the new long fitted jacket, snug to the waist with flared fullness over the hip, or the bellhop, or "spencer," short, pointed jacket.

Paris wisely still grants women the right to choose their skirt lengths, so hemlines wander from minis at Azzedine Alaia boutiques to midis at Karl Lagerfeld. Most skirts are narrow with softening touches. Shoulders are prominent but not football size, trousers slim or egg-shaped.

Shop windows gleam with flaming red, Chinese blue, black, gray and an array of offbeat greens, especially olive.

The Faubourg St. Honoré, the celebrated shopping street, swarmed the other day with Japanese, Americans, West Germans and French indulging in window shopping.

Chauffeurs edged their limousines to the Louis Féraud boutique, known for its fine style. The most popular suit had a black and white plaid wool spencer jacket with black-velvet lapels over a black and white printed blouse and black skirt. Jersey or wool dresses with soft, wide shoulders and draped touches, which could go from office to dinner, were being swept into dressing rooms.

The most talked-about suit at Guy Laroche, another good price-good style favorite, came in black and white houndstooth checked wool with a short, collarless jacket over a high-necked black blouse.

The five-story Hermès shop, among the first on the Faubourg in the 19th century, was wrapped in blue ribbon like a gigantic dress box. Hermès heralded the arrival of autumn with a new mushroom-printed silk used for sweatshirts, sweatpants and quilted jackets.

A Pierre Cardin suit in olive green with a curved collar on the long jacket and André Courrèges's short, pointed red jacket illustrated those two best-selling suit designs.

Making Saint Laurent's collection one of his best were skulking panthers, a red scotch-plaid suit, a gold lamé bellhop jacket with a black knitted skirt, long swirling cashmere redingotes, a gold lamé T-shirt and a casual astrakhan coat with castor lapels.

At the Karl Lagerfeld boutique a midcalf knitted "siren skirt" flared from the knees down and matched a long, buttoned jacket and pullover in purple or green. His cashmere version of the newly popular superlong redingote had mammoth back fullness.

On the avenue Montaigne, Emanuel Ungaro used an incredible dark, watery printed silk daubed with silver glitter for draped cocktail dresses. A narrow skirt of the same fabric surprisingly teamed with a black and white blouse and black and white cashmere cape.

"We're almost sold out," said a saleswoman of his soft wool or jersey dresses with high necks and pleated shoulders and jersey blouses buttoned to the chin.

Jean-Louis Scherrer supported the jersey movement with jersey suits bordered in velvet and seven-eighths-long straight jersey jackets with matching skirts — "perfect for the working woman," one German customer said. Spectacular was a black, wool redingote with giant, black fake-fur lapels and cuffs and evening gowns with puffy taffeta skirts.

Chanel's superlong coats in black and beige houndstooth check had quilted black lapels and cuffs. A long gray flannel dress sported white touches.

Around the Place des Victoires, Kenzo drew fans with a gigantic mix-match collection in blazing or subdued colors or pop-art prints with striped oxfords to match. Bellhop jackets with satin lapels could go with trousers or American Western embroidered skirts.

Only Thierry Mugler could have been the designer of those suits in his boutique with their curved lines, mighty shoulders and stand-up officer collars.

Elsewhere in eastern Paris shops, Alaia's wallpaper-tight black dress with a zipper making a circuit of the body, navy-blue jacket with wasp waist and olive-green knitted minis appeared meant for women who consume only lettuce and water.

More crowd stoppers: Jean-Charles de Castelbajac's scotch-plaid greatcoats, Chantal Thomass's long knitted body-clingers with ruffled hems and Comme des Garcons's black and white tweed asymmetric coat.

Moscow happily dominated Jean-Paul Gaultier's collection. His name in cyrillic Russian letters marched over fitted knits, trousers and even a sequined cocktail dress.

On the Left Bank's rue de Grenelle, one of the city's newest shopping lanes, Chacok showed a blue cocoon coat with fake astrakhan lapels and cuffs and quilted lining as well as outfits knitted in large colorful designs that have made this house a winner.

Emmanuelle Khanh's suits, her specialty, included one with the new long jacket in green. Sonia Rykiel joined the art-deco mood with crushed black-velvet languid tops over matching trousers.

Shoppers at Claude Montana's shop murmured "fantastic" over his long gray flannel dress with proud shoulders and big patch pockets in back and a gray wool top zipped at the wide shoulders and tucked into a hip-cuddling long jersey skirt that broke into fullness below.

ALINE MOSBY is a former foreign correspondent for United Press International. She covers French fashion for UPI.

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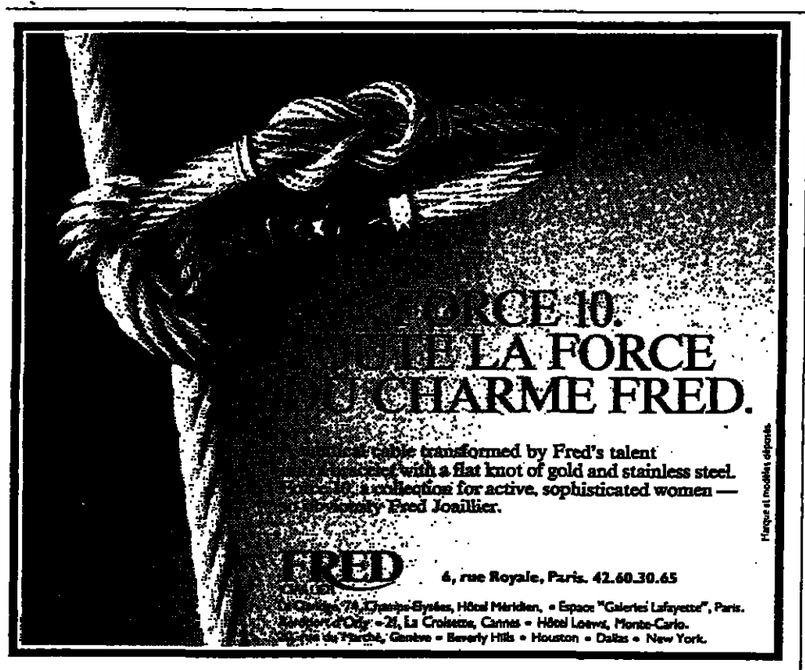

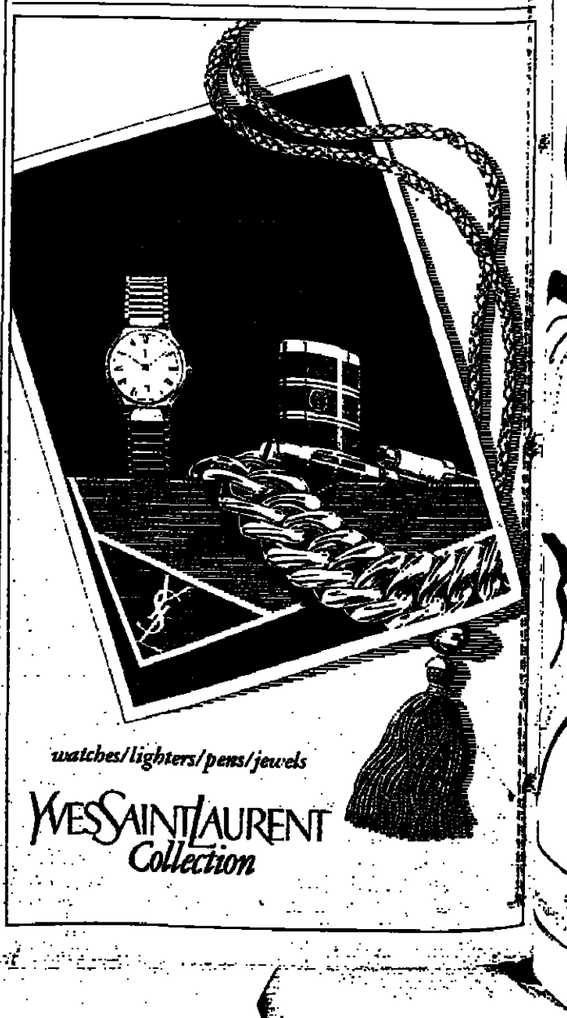

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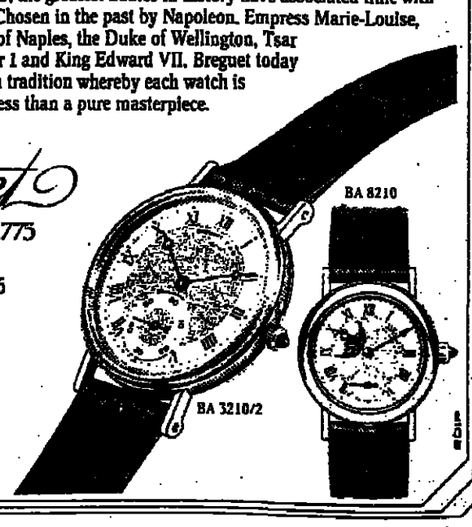


Artisans at Work ■ *'Couture' for Kids*

John Copas-Von Hassell

s-screen printing for Hermes at Lyon atelier.

.yon's Master Silk-Makers

By Vivian Lewis

·YON — Lyon has been in the silk business since the middle of the 15th century, when silkworms and the mulberry trees to feed them were first brought to France. Today, n works with imported raw silk, the labor-nsive care and feeding of silkworms being left to Chinese, who have been in the silk business since coon dropped into the Princess Hsui Ling Tsi's cup in 2640 B.C.

ut the transformation of the raw fibers into ad, the weaving, dyeing, printing, painting and roidering is all done in small, family firms in n and its region. Here, too, special jobs are ormed, *some of which can only be done in the* : processing specially woven silk to produce a et finish in patches, reweaving dyed cloth for ed effects, mechanically adding spangles, bead-and flocking.

killed workmen in Lyon's ateliers — and no-re else — know the ways that warp and woof can witched when weaving to produce special ef-s.

wo Lyon houses, Tassinari et Castel (established 580) and Prelle (1769), are the only places in the ld where you can still have a brocade woven to ch the gold and scarlet one in Louis XIV's room at Versailles or the one on the walls of the : Room or the Green Room in the White House t a price of up to 50,000 francs ($7,690) per ing meter. So localized are Lyon's skills that ign competitors, like Abraham Co. of Zurich, or i of Italy, were forced to set up as *fabricants* in n in order to compete.

Lyon fabricant is everything but a cloth-maker. largely family-controlled firms do not produce goods at all. Instead, they produce ideas, a n for a package of processes that they can farm o local workshops, yielding a cloth combining skills. Some houses specialize in couture fab-like Bianchini Férier and Bucol, both venerable les (silk factories), or the younger Beaux-Val-partnership that stresses design.

e 10-year-old Beaux-Vallette firm owns 50 s, which it farms out among 20 subcontracting anies.

ucol, which was established in 1763, last year sales of 58 million francs, 80 percent of them rted. Like most of the silk companies, Bucol not release profit figures. It has subsidiaries ing upholstery fabrics, illusion veils and knits. *Baboin, a Bucol subsidiary, is one of two firms* urope that is able to mechanically apply pail-s to any cloth from denim to damask. New ing equipment was installed six months ago, financed by Baboin, to upgrade its line using a nology similar to that for turning out tulle.

ucol has invented a new garment in order to sell silk, a splendidly superior shawl to wear for ptuous occasions, marketed to the carriage trade dwide under its "Les Tops" label. Bucol's Hi-Colcombet has commissioned a group of inter-nal artists — Hundertwasser, Delvaux, Ale-sky — to design and produce limited editions of works in silk.

ther silk houses have turned to high technology rather than haute couture, producing special cloths for parachutes and their "skirts," sails for wind-surfers, fireproof clothing, liners for pools and tanks, carbon fiber fittings for space vehicles and nuclear power stations.

Silk has always had a high-tech image, and its domination of that industry gave Lyon an early edge in the development of aniline dyes (and organic chemicals) and the use of punched cards (first developed for jacquard looms and then applied to early computers).

But the silk trade has had a few shocks along the way, notably when rayon was invented, and again in the early days of the European Community, when Italian prints poured over the border into France and wiped out several Lyon houses unable to compete with Italian prices or flair. The survivors have tended to specialize in "nobler" processes than merely printing on flat cloth. It was in mass production that Italy was ahead of France, but in fine craftsmanship, Lyon was unbeatable.

Today, Lyon silk's leading market is the United States, followed by Japan. But it sells plenty of special-grade silks to Italy, too.

The mass-production rival is Far Eastern, particularly Chinese. *In China, Lyon's skills in upgrading* silk were either never developed or died out. Chinese attempts to buy Lyon's know-how have been rebuffed by most silk houses, and only one firm, J. Brochier, has broken ranks and signed a joint-venture agreement.

"The Italian pressure removed companies that were lower-priced, less creative, less good at design, leaving those who make precious, original quality goods to carry on," said Robert Provent, chairman of Marc Rozier, a small house making a line of scarves and ties. In Rozier's business, only 15 houses survive out of about 25 a decade ago and 40 before World War II.

"In fashion," Provent said, "you need to have a lot of little companies. If all production were in one pair of hands, it would be fashion no longer, and everyone would have to wear the same things."

Having produced scarf lines for Sonia Rykiel, Kenzo, Cacharel and Dior-Hommes, Rozier has now signed up Esprit of San Francisco, attracted by its younger, medium-priced image. Rozier turns out about 1.2 million scarves and ties annually, to 150 different designs, producing, with color changes, 1,000 models.

Top-of-the-line companies are aiming at the U.S. market, where more Lyon silk is sold than anywhere outside France. At Beaux-Vallette, whose U.S. sales are second only to Japan, Bertrand Saint-Olive said his firm sells its line of exclusive fabrics, wholesaling for about $100 a yard, to such designers as Adolfo, Bill Blass, Geoffrey Beene, Calvin Klein and Valentino. "Couturiers look for something they can't find anywhere else," he said.

Saint-Olive's firm produces 600,000 designs for each of two annual collections.

VIVIAN LEWIS is a financial journalist based in Paris.

Children's Market Growing in Style

By Corinne LaBalme

PARIS — Many Parisian fashion houses count among their clientele a growing number of children and teen-agers for whom designers create their signature styles.

"The children's market is definitely in expansion," said Sonia Rykiel's press director, Jane Cattani. "And as France is becoming better known as a producer of fine quality children's clothes, more French and foreign customers are buying in this country."

The Sonia Rykiel lineup for boys and girls from six months to 12 years employs the basic Rykiel color palette (red, navy, taupe, black and harvest gold) in the designer's easy-care cotton velours. Most of the elastic-waisted separates (sweatshirts, miniskirts and jogging pants) range from 200 francs ($32) to 400 francs.

There is a small line of wools and angora sweaters in Rykiel's reverse-weave knit. "But they're extremely expensive, almost 500 francs apiece, because we use the same manufacturer who produces the women's knits," Cattani said.

Cacharel offers one of the preppiest looks in town. Color emphasis this season is on red, navy, gray, hunter green and conservative plaids. Count on spending 600 francs to 800 francs for a classic pre-teen schoolgirl dress: navy pleated wool with detachable white collars and ties. Blousons, loden trench coats and jackets average 1,000 francs.

Cacharel's layette division offers many pretty and practical pieces for toddlers, including pastel quilted cotton jumpsuits (about 500 francs for a six-month-old baby) fastened with hidden Velcro tabs.

Turnover for the three Cacharel youth collections is expected to reach 200 million francs in 1986.

Elisabeth de Senneville's children's line, produced in conjunction with the Printemps department store chain, reflects the adult line, which is known for bright colors, loose fit and computer-graphic prints.

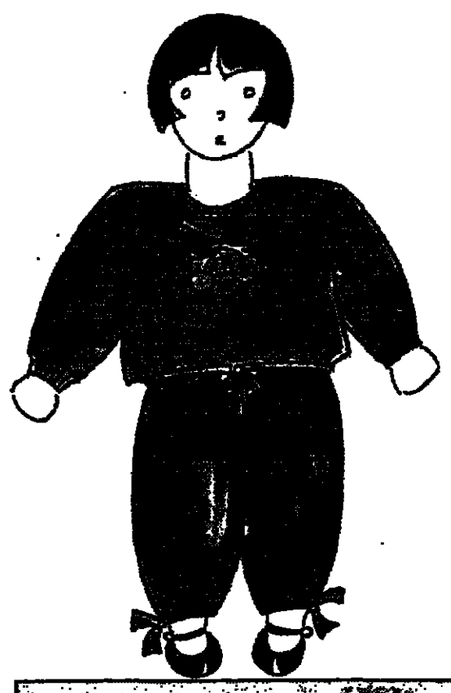
For babies, pink, yellow, gray and blue pajama separates average 120 francs to 230 francs and can be mixed and matched. Grafitti-print jumpsuits and sturdy outdoor rompers with fake-fur collars are priced under 400 francs. Lighthearted accessories include furry "bear" bonnets with ears (210 francs).

Relentlessly trendy Parisian teen-agers frequent Agnès B.'s white-tiled, two-story "Lolita" shop in Les Halles, a half-block away from the designer's women's boutique. Pencil-slim sweatshirt skirts with matching cardigan tops finished with trademark Agnès B. mother-of-pearl snaps run 280 francs and 320 francs, respectively. A teen-age boy's gray/black checked wool blouson is 780 francs.

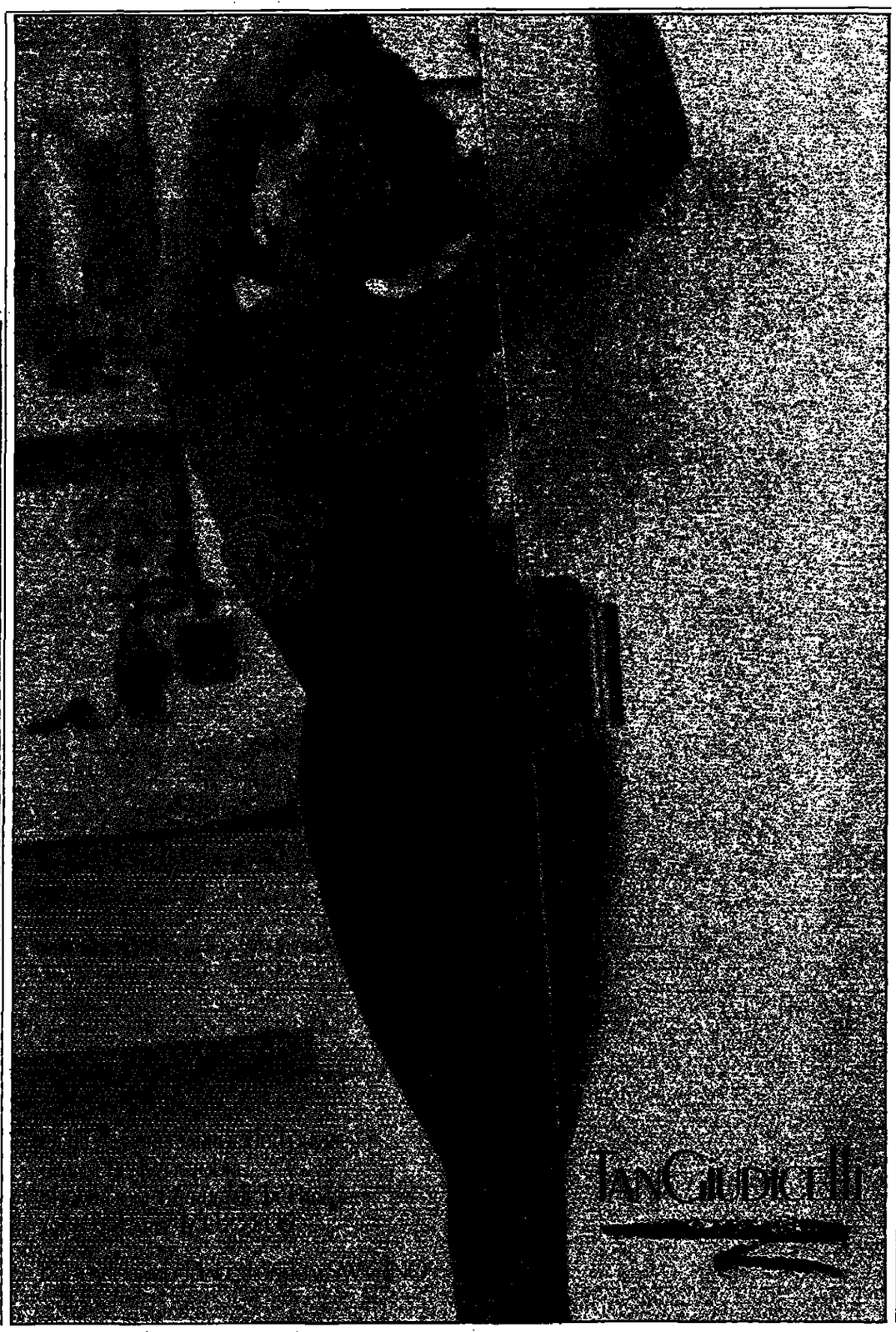
Agnès B.'s boutique for babies and pre-teens (across the street) is filled with tiny black T-shirts (150 francs) and fuzzy, pastel pajama sets. Standouts include a reversable quilted coat for girls (approximately 700 francs) and a black double-breasted leather jacket that would do any six-year-old rock star proud (1,200 francs).

Dior offers top-of-the-line looks for children up to age 14 in its wicker-and-white store on the avenue Montaigne. Unlike Dior's mass-produced children's collection, the clothes in the avenue Montaigne shop are created exclusively for the Paris boutique by a design team working with Marc Bohan.

Highlights of the current collection include royal blue and white taffeta party suits for 2-to-4-year-old boys and girls (average price 5,000 francs) and a three-tiered lace baptismal gown for 13,000 francs. Other toddler's gowns (approximately 2,000 francs) are built to last. Almost all are easy wrap-arounds that button in back, and can be widened and lengthened as the child grows.



Design for Sonia Rykiel Enfant, top left; patterned pullover from Cacharel Enfant, jumpsuits by Elisabeth de Senneville, left.



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J.M. Labecuspin

Japanese Designs Roam West to East

Kenzo takes aim at the American West with dressed-up cowboy outfits, above, in a collection that ranged from pop-art prints to exotic florals. Issey Miyake's designs in a mix of stripes and prints, right, and slender draped shapes a more traditional Japanese imprint.

J.M. Labecuspin

The Essence of Luxury

Perfume: Indispensable, 'Invisible Clothing'

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — "After all," said Claude Montana recently, stressing the traditional link between fragrance and the fashion houses, "perfume is invisible clothing." This season, Montana has launched his own, an indispensable accessory to his couture. Since the days of Charles Worth, any collection without its matching perfume has seemed undressed.

But the shape of the perfume industry has changed as this essence of luxury has trickled down to the masses. Many so-called French perfumes have become hybrid internationals, as the industry has expanded outward from the flower fields of Grasse. The most reputed of the French nez are having to share the profession with the Japanese in Paris, the British in Geneva and clever little women in Brooklyn.

While the names of the fashion houses cling to the products, behind them is the machinery of high-tech marketing: Hubert de Givenchy has sold his perfumes to Veuve Clicquot champagnes; Dior Parfums is owned by Moët-Hennessey; American Cyanamid Co. is behind Pierre Cardin.

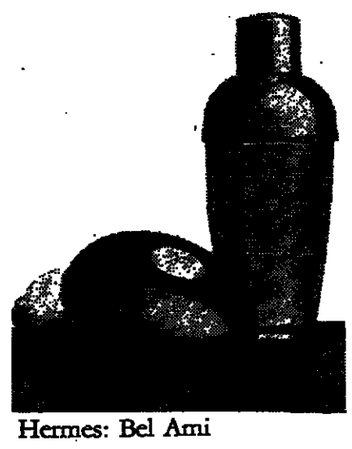
The fashion link remains, and Montana is not the only fresh face on the horizon. Per Spook, the Norwegian-born designer, is mulling up a perfume for next year, and the Italian clothing giant Benetton has one in the pipeline; Cacharel, whose best-selling Anaïs Anaïs has been slipping recently, is planning a new brand whose code-name has already been borrowed by the counterfeiters in Bolivia.

The most canny fashion houses have known how to use perfume to reinforce their couture image. Chanel, which has enlisted the impeccable grooming of Inès de la Fressange and Carole Bouquet as latter-day reincarnations of Coco, is the past master in this field.

Jean-Louis Scherrer brought out his second women's perfume this year and sells it by invoking the opulence of his clothes — something of a contrast with its sober name, Scherrer 2, and its sober plinth of a bottle, imagined out of the Manhattan skyline.

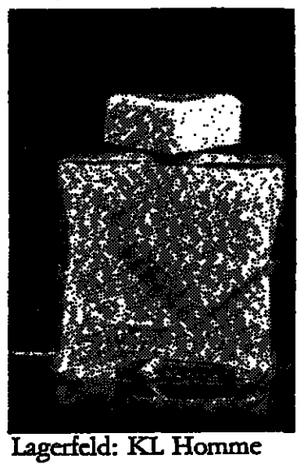
Karl Lagerfeld, already an old hand in the business, maintains he is in perfume for the love of it. He says he knew that he would invent perfumes at the age of 12, and he compares his latest, vanilla-scented offering to the smell of freshly baked bread.

KL Homme, billed as the designer's personal creation, is not to be confused with the Dutch airline, although it comes in a bottle with touches of a cerulean blue that was inspired by a 17th-century lapis lazuli box that Lagerfeld owns. Masculine in name, the perfume, given its spicy sweetness, may be worn indifferently by either sex. "Men, women — frankly, I've never understood the difference," said Lagerfeld.



Hermes: Bel Ami

Cardin: Bleu Marine



Lagerfeld: KL Homme

Claude Montana signature

Launchings are getting more and more expensive. KL Homme was launched in the palace of Versailles, with Princess Caroline of Monaco and a bevy of ballet dancers in attendance and a vision of fireworks through the Galerie des Glaces.

Guy Laroche, not to be upstaged, took the opposite tack, whisking unsuspecting visitors in limousines to a dilapidated warehouse in the seedier end of Paris, where it celebrated its latest Clandestine, all midnight blue and art deco.

Montana, presumably because of ructions in the house of Germaine Monteil, which has been put up for sale by its conglomerate owner Beecham Cosmetics, had to pass up on a fancy launching, and is betting that customers will be lured by the high modernity of his product.

He banned silver and gold in the packaging and opted for a luminous cobalt blue, with a whorl of a bottle encased in a cube of Plexiglas. This, according to Serge Mansau, who designed the package under Montana's eagle eye, is the abstract rendition of a woman's body in motion, pivoted on a series of concentric ellipses. (The shoulders, of course, are pronounced.)

"I didn't want anything flowery," said Montana, who, true to form, bet on the leather notes here, "and I didn't want the kind of perfume that you run into from a lady in an elevator that gives you a headache and a *crise de foie* [indigestion]." The skeptical may wonder whether he has succeeded.

The launchings have slowed down a little from the flood of previous years, but this year's crop was healthy enough. Charles Jourdan has tried again with L'Insolent, in yet another bottle stylishly designed by Serge Mansau; Pierre Cardin has recycled Bleu Marine, a name he used in the 1960s, for a fresh men's eau de toilette; Paco Rabanne has a green, lemony Eau de Sport for men; Lancôme has expanded on O into O Intense.

Hermès, in a sly move, has harnessed Gustav Klimt for the promotion of Bel Ami, a fragrance for men that is voluptuous enough by itself without Klimt's febrile line drawing of a reclining (female) nude. "*Il se parfume; elle s'abandonne*" says the advertising copy, which, in rough translation, reads ambitiously: "His perfume turns her on."

Despite the launchings, 1986 has not been altogether easy. "After a decade of rampaging growth," commented John Ledes, the director of the industry broadsheet Cosmetic World, "things have pulled back a bit, and we find suddenly reflections as to the disasters that are at hand. We've been climbing up a steep slope, and now we're hitting a plateau."

The French share of the world market, which bloomed through the 1970s, has been shrinking, thanks both to a bit of resting on laurels and to the development of strong local industries in the United States, West Germany and Italy. The U.S. market, the largest of all, is a law unto itself, and there are now few French names among the top brands there.

They do, however, include Nina Ricci's L'Air du Temps, a classic best seller, which has just been decanted out into new, gold-topped bottles, and Givenchy's Ysatis, something of a sleeper. "The perfume that Ysatis's lover would wear," as the PR people would have it, Givenchy's Xeryus, for men, is another offering of the season. It almost saw the light of day as Keryus, until it came up against a threatened lawsuit. The name tread perilously close to Yves Saint Laurent's mea's line, Kouros.

Part of the problem in sales this year, according to Tom McEwan of Azur Fragrances, a Paris-based supplier of raw materials to the industry, has been that the duty-free market, a crucial one for perfume, has been hurt by the drop in tourism. Then, thanks to the drying up of oil profits, McEwan adds, "The market in the Middle East is hurting" — a painfully sizable chunk of the business.

But if it hasn't been a good year for tourism, there has been a two-way traffic across the Atlantic. The ensigns of Gloria Vanderbilt, Estée Lauder and Giorgio (of Beverly Hills) are flying under the dome of the Galeries Lafayette, and meanwhile, Dior's Poison, a success in Europe last year, has been launched at Bloomingdale's.

The actress Catherine Deneuve, under the wing of Avon, has been soliciting direct-mail applications for her brand-name perfume in the U.S. glossies. Her French public, for the time being, is considered to find such a venture too commercial.

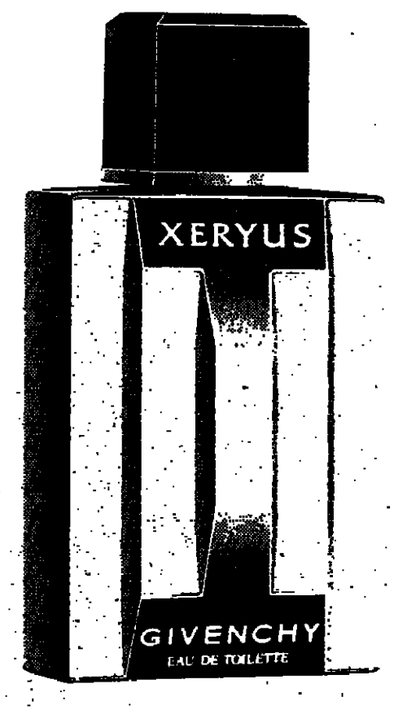
VICKY ELLIOTT is on the editorial staff of the International Herald Tribune.

XERYUS: THE STRENGTH OF EMOTION.

An encounter with seduction.
An encounter with a couturier... Hubert de Givenchy.
An encounter with a fragrance.
After the success of Ysatis, Givenchy introduces its masculine complement:
XERYUS, a new fragrance for men.

Jean Courtière, chairman of Parfums Givenchy, wanted a fragrance that would be an original legend, full of mythical mystery and contemporary dreams.
A woody, floral and semi-oriental fragrance, it has a fresh dynamic top note which blends into a warm, sensual bottom note.
The flacon by Pierre Dinand, as elegant and striking as modern architecture, is in the image of the man who will wear this fragrance - sophisticated and active, seductive and successful.

XERYUS POUR HOMME



GIVENCHY PARIS PARFUMS

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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ECONOMIC SCENE

ms Stalemate in Iceland: d News for Soviet Growth

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The stalemate in the arms talks in Iceland between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is likely to interfere with the Soviet leader's ambitious plans for rein-ating his country's economy.

om an economic standpoint, his interest in arms control ars aimed at two important objectives: first, reducing mili-spending to free up resources for increasing investment in ivilian economy, and, second, improving relations with the ed States to enable the Soviet Union to draw more heavily on ern technology and financial credits.

r. Gorbachev and his col-ies, unlike some of their terparts in China and rn Europe, have little iach for experiments d at transforming their rally controlled system a more market-oriented, entralized and liberal omy to hasten growth. nlin conservatives contin-) stress that public ownership and centralized planning are ral parts of Marxism-Leninism.

Cutting military spending presents the Russians with their best opportunity to boost GNP growth.

r. Gorbachev has spoken of the need for "radical reform" of planning system, but his main strategy is to find greater irces for growth, whether from within the Soviet Union or ide it.

e military budget presents the greatest internal opportunity. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has estimated that Soviet ary spending amounts to 13 to 14 percent of gross national luct — about twice as much as American military spending in ion to GNP. Gross national product is a measure of the total e of a nation's goods and services.

ecause the U.S. economy is about double the size of the Soviet n's, the United States can spend and grow faster. It would ly be a heavy strain on the Russian economy to keep pace American military spending, especially on the Strategic ense Initiative, where the United States has not only an omic but a strong technological advantage.

s Professor Abram Bergson of Harvard, a leading authority e Soviet economy, observes: "Mr. Gorbachev would doubt-find his task of accelerating economic growth distinctly r" if he could cut military outlays.

THAT IS A KEY REASON why Mr. Gorbachev keeps stressing his interest in halting the arms race. He has put forth widely publicized arms-control proposals, none more atic than those advanced at Reykjavik. Mr. Bergson finds it inge" that Mr. Gorbachev would try to score a propaganda ry in Iceland at the cost of his potential economic gains. In iew, the Soviet leader could not have expected Mr. Reagan to fice his support of SDI since Mr. Reagan had been so egoric" in support of the program before the talks.

rom Gorbachev's standpoint, SDI has become a high-priori-atter, put at the top of his list, because in this area it is hard he Russians to compete effectively," Mr. Bergson said. Other -control measures are "not nearly as potentially rewarding" lting SDI; "if the Russians scrap some of their missiles and uce less of them, it would not be decisive," he added.

eventing SDI could save the Russians far more in economic s. It would reduce the drain on their scientific and engineer-nanpower. Such economic concerns are likely to reinforce et fears of SDI's potential military fallout.

f the program proceeds in the United States," Mr. Bergson "Gorbachev will have to make a considerable effort to lop his own capabilities — to see what's out there, both in nsive and offensive uses." Soviet scientists, he noted, have discussing the "significant offensive capabilities" of the egic Defense Initiative.

evertheless, Mr. Bergson does not regard the stalemate at javik as "the end of the world" — or necessarily even the end

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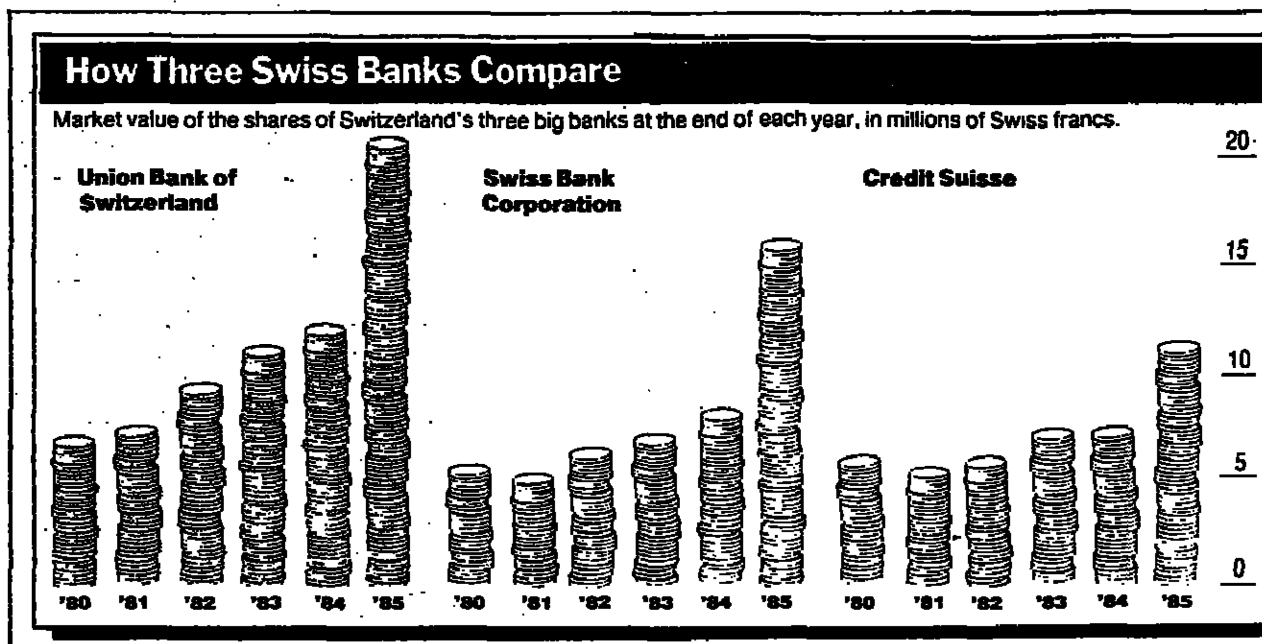

The New York Times

Union Bank Branches Out in Race to Catch Up

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ZURICH — From its beginning in 1912 following the merger of two farm country banks, Union Bank of Switzerland has prided itself on the conservative nature of its banking style.

The disciplined ways of its top executives relate in part to their reserve corps status as senior Swiss army officers and to their stewardship of their countrymen's investment funds, worth the equivalent of billions of dollars.

But now Switzerland's largest bank has been been racing to catch up in the international financial arena with a zest that strikes many of its competitors as anything but conservative.

Union Bank, with $87 billion in assets and 300 branches spread throughout the country, has been beefing up its commercial and merchant-bank activities around the globe, expanding branches in New York and setting up new operations in such places as Tokyo and Australia.

It has also been taking a pushy approach to securities trading, using aggressive pricing to elbow its way into the exclusive club that lead-manages big Euromarket bond issues, and becoming this summer the first foreign bank to manage a corporate-bond issue in the United States.

Clearly, Union Bank is the Johnny-come-lately to international banking among Swiss banks. Swiss Bank Corp., Switzerland's No. 2 bank, began its push into international commercial-bank lending in the 19th century. And the No. 3 Swiss bank, Credit Suisse, beat Union Bank to the world securities market through the investment-bank venture it owns together with First Boston Corp.

Union Bank is also into commercial and trust banking in Tokyo, and Japan's Finance Ministry this week made it the second Swiss bank, after Swiss Bank Corp., to be licensed for securities trading there. In London, the bank now has a force of 1,300, in large part because of the acquisition of the big Phillips & Drew stock brokerage in 1984, in an effort to be ready for the much-heralded deregulation of London's securities markets, which goes into effect Oct. 27.

Union Bank's new global role will mean competition for its Swiss counterparts as well as big American banks and brokerage houses that have set up in London or Tokyo. Indeed, as U.S. banks gird themselves for the globalization of banking services, with barriers to international banking and securities trading coming down worldwide, they are running up against strong international players. Union Bank's new posture and its considerable size make it one of the most formidable.

At the same time, however, other Swiss banking executives question whether Union Bank is already taking too many chances.

"My concern is that they are trying a bit

See UNION BANK, Page 19

France Warned By U.S. Envoy On CGCT Sale

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. Ambassador to France warned Friday that France's telecommunications industry would face possible U.S. retaliation if control of state-owned CGCT is awarded to a European company instead of to American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Several companies have been seeking control of the company, Cie. Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques, France's second-largest supplier of telecommunications equipment.

In the first public reaction by a U.S. government official to the CGCT talks, the ambassador, Joe M. Rodgers, urged the French government to resist political pressures that have come primarily from West Germany to secure the control of CGCT for Siemens AG.

L.M. Ericsson AB of Sweden also is a contender for CGCT's public telephone switching business, which this year is expected to generate about 800 million francs ($123.6 million) in sales.

France's adoption of what German officials describe as "a European solution" to the CGCT takeover would eliminate American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its partner, Philips NV, the Dutch electronics company.

The AT&T-led venture has been strongly favored by many top officials in the Direction Générale des Télécommunications, the government's telecommunications authority, French industry sources said Friday.

As part of the arrangement, AT&T would help France in selling $300 million worth of microwave transmission and satellite equipment in the United States.

In an interview, Mr. Rodgers said that "we are very concerned about reports of pressures" on the French government "to decide this question on political rather than business or technical grounds."

What the U.S. government has heard from French officials and industrialists, he said, "is that AT&T is the best solution being favored, that everyone wanted it, and I was very optimistic until a couple of weeks ago."

Mr. Rodgers said he had recently expressed his views, privately and informally, to top French industry and government officials.

Mr. Rodgers said that efforts to lobby the French government closely resembled the unsuccessful effort last year by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to persuade President Ronald Reagan to choose a British battle communications system over a French system.

The $4.3-billion contract was awarded to state-owned Thomson CSF of France and GTE Corp. of the United States.

A senior West German official acknowledged that the subject had been raised in conversations between Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, but said that, "Pressure would be a strong word to describe our interventions."

Senior French government officials said late Friday that a final decision on the award would be made within two months.

U.S. Factory Use Steady; Building Of Homes Falls

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The operating rate of U.S. factories was unchanged in September from the previous month, while housing construction had its steepest decline in four months, the government Friday.

The Federal Reserve Board said that U.S. factories, mines and utilities operated at 79.2 percent of capacity last month, the same as in August.

The operating rate in the mining industry, which includes oil and gas, fell to 72.9 percent last month and averaged just 73.2 percent for the July-September quarter, the lowest since record-keeping began in 1967.

A report by the Commerce Department indicated that home construction fell 7.6 percent in September from August. Construction had risen 2 percent in August after declining for three straight months.

The latest figures also represented the slowest pace for housing starts since last November, with new homes being constructed at an annual rate of 1.68 million units in September, the department said.

Banks Accept $6-Billion Mexican Loan Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Mexican government and a committee representing private bankers have agreed to approximately $6 billion in new loans to complete a $12-billion rescue package for the country's economy, the 13-bank committee has announced.

The terms had been agreed on in principle on Sept. 30 by the bankers and Mexico, whose foreign debt is projected to reach $103 billion by the end of the year.

Of the $6 billion in new money, $3.5 billion is due to be allocated this year and the rest in 1987. The $3.5 billion will be paid on Dec. 1 if Mexico has complied with the terms of a standby loan from the International Monetary Fund and a trade-development loan from the World Bank.

The loans, agreed on by the committee Thursday, must still be approved by all of Mexico's creditor banks.

Included in the banks' loans would be a $1-billion loan for Mexico's transportation sector that would mature in 15 years with nine years grace on payments.

The rest of the fresh loans would mature in 12 years with five years grace, the bank committee said.

Under the overall agreement, $43.7 billion of previously restructured debt will be payable over 20 years, with seven years of grace.

William R. Rhodes, co-chairman of the bank committee, said the package would be sent to Mexico's creditor banks immediately by courier. He described the accord as the "first major package tied both to a country's program with the IMF and to its structural-reform program in cooperation with the World Bank."

José Angel Gurria Trevino, Mexico's chief debt negotiator, called the agreement "an imaginative, creative package."

Some $1 billion of the $6 billion in new loans over the next two years would be 50-percent guaranteed by the World Bank, and would carry a reduced interest rate of 0.8125 percentage point above the London interbank offered rate.

The difference between the lower rate and the old one would be deducted from the total loan amount and would save Mexico roughly $250 million in 1987 alone.

In a new element to the accord since the preliminary agreement, disbursement of the loans will be parallel with other World Bank credits.

The agreement also includes reduced margins on $8.6 billion of loans Mexico received in 1983 and 1985, although the final 1994 maturity of the loans remains the same, with repayments due to begin in 1989.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

BUSINESS PROFILE / James M. Buchanan, Nobel Winner

Smudging the Line Between Economics and Politics

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — James M. Buchanan, who won this year's Nobel Memorial Prize in economic science, is a self-described libertarian recognized for his pioneering development of new methods for analyzing economic and political decision-making.

The 67-year-old professor at the little-known George Mason University in the Washington suburb of Fairfax, Virginia, says he shuns the Eastern political and economic establishment. And yet his views have had a profound influence on important policy-makers in Washington, including James C. Miller 3d, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who was his student at the University of Virginia, and the Federal Reserve vice chairman, Manuel H. Johnson, who taught at George Mason before joining the government.

AP
James M. Buchanan

Mr. Buchanan is the leading researcher in a fast-growing field known as "public choice theory." Adherents support a balanced-budget amendment and other steps to limit government, a flat tax and elimination of the Fed's power to determine monetary policy.

Aaron Wildavsky, a professor of political science and public policy at the University of California at Berkeley, praised Mr. Buchanan as a "first-class economist" and cited the recent overhaul of U.S. tax laws, the balanced-budget amendment and the movement toward regulatory revision as examples of current policy ideas that can be traced to Mr. Buchanan's work.

"He's had a great seminal influence in political science and his indirect influence on public policy has been immense," Mr. Wildavsky said. "In terms of originality and impact of ideas, his prize is very well deserved. It was a fine selection."

Nonetheless, the selection Thursday by the five-member committee surprised some mainstream economists because Mr. Buchanan's work straddles the boundary between economics and political science, raising issues not traditionally dealt with in the economics discipline.

It strives to explain government policy decisions by the application of basic principles, just as traditional economic theory explains how consumers and businesses make choices.

The work has focused on the forces determining government spending decisions, such as the rewards or costs to politicians and voters for making changes in public expenditures. For instance, a key proposition is that politicians are like the rest of society in that they are motivated by self-interest, such as getting re-elected or gaining additional power.

One conclusion derived from his work is that, to bring significant changes in government spending or taxation, a policy initiative must be a fundamental shift in incentives. A series of piecemeal compromises among politicians will rarely yield the same result because narrower interests will prevail.

Mr. Buchanan's work was once regarded by many political scientists as a controversial encroachment into their bailiwick. But today, public choice analysis has become widely accepted by both economists and political scientists.

"Buchanan has extended the economic science to study of the field of political decision-making," said Lars Werin, a professor at the University of Stockholm and a member of the Nobel selection committee. "That is a very important development for the social sciences."

Over the years, the Nobel prizes have been awarded to two types of economists: experts in sophisticated quantitative models, and those who concentrate on the social and political side of economics. Mr. Bu-

See NOBEL, Page 19

Currency Rates

s Rates — Oct. 17

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
dam	2.2255	3.181	112.035 *	34.50 *	0.1633 *	—	5.441 *	137.90 *	144.55 y
s(a)	40.935	58.51	20.7775	6.34	2.9995 *	18.382	—	25.34	26.57 *
rt	1.9734	2.82	—	30.525 *	1.444 x	88.465 *	4.813 *	121.90 *	1.279 *
(b)	1.431	—	2.8273	9.258	1,955.50	3.1935	58.465	2.3182	228.45
	1,365.75	1,951.60	692.51	211.39	—	612.70	33.229	844.40	8.858
rk(c)	—	0.6990 ø	1.974	6.4665	1,366.50	2.231	41.02	1.6185	154.325
	6.457	9.2445	3.276	—	4.7295 x	2.8985	15.7805 *	3.9932	4.1885 *
	154.35	220.87	78.87	23.84	11.28 *	69.80	375.64 *	95.27	—
	1.6213	2.3198	82.04 *	25.08 *	0.1186 *	72.615 *	3.9518 *	—	1.0514 *
	1.0541	0.7374	2.0793	6.8898	1,439.70	2.3582	43.1162	1.7046	162.549
	1.2211	0.8541	2.4097	7.8845	1,669.45	2.7175	49.9849	1.9757	188.413

s in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. mercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one *) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. buy one pound: $U.S.1.429

r Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
ustral	1.08	Fin. markka	4.832	Mex. peso	790.00	Soviet ruble	0.6727
$	1.5748	Greek drac.	133.00	Norw. krone	7.278	Span. peseta	131.28
chill.	13.87	Hong Kong $	7.80	Phil. peso	19.50	Swed. krona	6.813
. fr.	41.38	Indian rupee	12.80	Port. escudo	144.00	Taiwan $	36.59
ruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,630.00	Saudi riyal	3.7507	Thai baht	26.035
n $	1.3891	Irish £	0.7252	Sing. $	2.1735	Turkish lira	693.70
yuan	3.7147	Israeli shek.	1.4743	S. Afr. rand	2.2422	UAE dirham	3.6727
krone	7.43	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2915	S. Kor. won	872.00	Venez. boliv.	22.00
ound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.62				

e: 1.0408 Irish £

: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na-de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); k (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

currency Deposits — Oct. 17

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
	5⅞-6	4 7/16-4 9/16	3 1/16-3 3/16	11⅜-11½	8 1/16-8 3/16	7½-7⅝	6 1/16
	5⅞-6	4 7/16-4 9/16	3 1/16-3 3/16	11 7/16-11⅝	8 1/16-8 3/16	7½-7⅝	6 1/16
	5⅞-6	4 7/16-4 9/16	3⅞-4	11 7/16-11⅝	8 3/16-8 5/16	7½-7⅝	6¼
	5⅞-6	4½-4⅝	3 15/16-4 1/16	11 7/16-11⅝	8⅛-8¼	7 9/16-7 11/16	6¼
	6 1/16-6 3/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	3 15/16-4 1/16	11 9/16-11 11/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	7⅜-7½	6 5/16

: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Money Rates Oct. 17

	Close	Prev.
ates		
rate	5½	5½
e	7½	7½
an rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
nds	5⅞	5 13/16
r 90-179 days	5.47	5.48
Treasury bills	5.34	5.19
Treasury bills	5.35	5.28
D's	5.55	5.45
D's	5.60	5.55
rate	3½	3½
y	4 5/16	4 3/16
nterbank	4⅝	4⅝
nterbank	4 13/16	4 13/16
daily		
rate	5.50	5.50
rate	4.25	4.30
terbank	4.40	4.60
terbank	4.40	4.40
terbank	4.40	4.40
rate	11	11
y	11	11
terbank	11¼	10⅞
easury bill	10¾	10¾
an rate	7	7
y	7⅜	7⅜
terbank	7 7/16	7 7/16
terbank	7 9/16	7½
terbank	7⅝	7⅝

Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Com-, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — Oct. 17

1 month	5⅞ - 6
2 months	5⅞ - 6
3 months	5⅞ - 6
6 months	5⅞ - 6
1 year	6 1/16 - 6 3/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Oct. 17

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 5.04
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.709

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Oct. 17

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	424.85	419.63	—6.22
Luxembourg	420.20	—	—6.05
Paris (12.5 kilo)	419.67	420.83	—4.80
Zurich	421.45	419.76	—5.88
London	420.00	419.35	—6.25
New York	—	419.55	—4.95

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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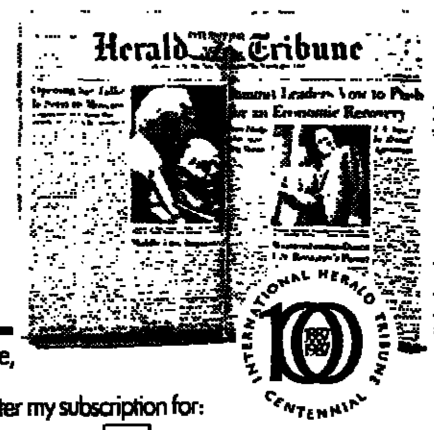

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France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£.I.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	220	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady as Pound Weakens

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar was mixed to generally steady Friday in New York and Europe, ending a volatile week on a subdued note.

Dealers debated the likely impact on currency markets of the preliminary figure for third-quarter U.S. gross national product, due out next week. Forecasts center on a 2.5-percent growth rate.

"The market was very quiet and nervous today," said James O'Neill, international economist at Marine Midland Banks Inc. "We will have to wait for the GNP numbers before it regains momentum again."

The dollar finished at 1.9740 Deutsche marks — its lowest U.S. close in more than five and a half years — after ending at 1.9770 on Thursday. It also fell to 6.4665 French francs from 6.4760, and to 1.6185 Swiss francs from 1.6215.

The British pound weakened to $1.4290 from $1.4360.

The bulk of the day's activity in New York was squeezed into the opening hour of trading, when a surprising 7.6-percent drop in U.S. housing starts in September gave the market the nerve to test the key resistance level of 1.97 DM, dealers said.

However, the dollar quickly rebounded. "Some people tried to sell off after the disappointing housing numbers but the market was so short already, no one dared to go any further," said one trader at a major European bank.

In London, dealers said most of the focus was on the British pound, which touched a new low against the Deutsche mark.

The pound closed at 2.8273 DM, down from 2.8398 DM on Friday, but above its low early in the day below 2.82 DM. A key policy speech by Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson on Thursday night failed to boost confidence in the currency.

Sterling's trade-weighted index also touched a low — 67.1 percent of its 1975 value, equal to a record set on Oct. 8 — but closed at 67.3, unchanged from the opening. The pound fell to $1.4310 from $1.4370 on Thursday.

Dealers said that pressure on the pound would probably continue in the absence of another one-percentage-point rise in British base lending rates, now at 11 percent, or an announcement that Britain would become a full member of the European Monetary System. The Bank of England increased the base rate Tuesday by one point.

"There is nothing to argue for sterling to go higher," one dealer said.

Concern about the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reach a new output agreement in Geneva has undermined sterling, as have worries about rapid growth in Britain's money supply, dealers said.

In his speech Thursday, Mr. Lawson failed to signal a tightening of British monetary policy.

In London, the dollar closed unchanged at 1.9745 DM.

Dealers predicted a general downward drift for the dollar, with the market wary of pushing it sharply lower for fear of central bank intervention.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.9745	1.9745
Pound sterling	1.4319	1.4370
Japanese yen	154.15	154.22
Swiss franc	1.6205	1.6177
French franc	6.4695	6.4600

Source: Reuters

Decline in Yen Is Forecast by Sanwa Official

Reuters

NEW YORK — The yen appears to have peaked and will probably depreciate to about 164.00 yen to the dollar by the end of 1986 from its current level of 154.00, Toshihide Mizuno, chief economist at Sanwa Bank Ltd. in the United States, said Friday.

Mr. Mizuno said that his forecast was based on a belief that the U.S. trade deficit will continue to narrow and that Japanese growth will lag that of the United States.

In August, the U.S. trade gap was $13.32 billion compared with a July record of $18.04 billion. After revisions, the July deficit was $16.05 billion, still a record.

While seeing no imminent Japanese discount-rate cut, Mr. Mizuno said the Bank of Japan would be paying close attention to its quarterly survey of large and medium-sized corporations, due in early December.

SOVIET: After Iceland

(Continued from first finance page)

of the Russians' efforts to move ahead on arms control, which he thinks would help to re-create an atmosphere of political detente that would help their bid to gain more technology and credits from the West.

The Soviet leaders have declared the need to accelerate the economy to be of paramount political, economic and social importance. But they have also stressed their determination to keep Soviet military power on a par with that of the United States. The dilemma they face in trying to fit military needs to economic capabilities is likely to torture them for years — and to complicate arms negotiations.

NYSE to Delist Posner Unit

Reuters

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange said Friday that it will ask the Securities and Exchange Commission for approval to delist the common stock and certain debentures of Southeastern Public Service Co. The exchange said Southeastern, the cornerstone company of the Miami Beach financier, Victor Posner, had violated NYSE disclosure rules.

THE EUROMARKETS

Lawson Speech Depresses Sterling-Straight Eurobonds

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Sterling-straight Eurobonds fell by as much as a point Friday as the market reacted to what dealers said was a disappointing speech by the British chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, Thursday night.

In the speech, Mr. Lawson indicated that there would be no immediate change in British monetary policy, despite market speculation that he would signal some move toward credit controls.

Other secondary sectors ended down, although volume again remained low as retail clients showed few signs of stepping up their activity, dealers said.

Dollar straights ended ¼ to ½ point lower.

There was only one new dollar straight launched during the day, but several issues in other currencies emerged.

Crédit National launched a $150-million straight bond issue paying 7¼ percent over five years and priced at 100⅞. It was guaranteed by France and lead-managed by Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

However, with demand for new dollar straights still weak, it ended outside the 1⅞ percent total fees at a discount of about 2.05.

Three Australian-dollar bonds were launched, including two zero-coupon issues.

The South Australian government financing authority launched a zero-coupon bond issue with a redemption amount of 100 million dollars. The five-year issue was priced at 52⅜ and was guaranteed by the state of South Australia. It was lead-managed by Hambros Bank Ltd.

The other zero-coupon issue was a 75-million-dollar issue for General Motors Acceptance Corp. Australia Finance Ltd. The five-year issue was guaranteed by General Motors Acceptance Corp. itself and was lead-managed by Orion Royal Bank Ltd. It was priced at 54.

Bank of America International Ltd. lead-managed a 40-million-dollar straight for Banca Commerciale Italiana's London branch. The three-year issue pays 14¾ percent and was priced at 101¼.

Japanese Prices Post Record Fall

United Press International

TOKYO — Wholesale prices in Japan dropped a record 11.8 percent in September from a year ago, the Bank of Japan said Friday. For the month, they registered a 1-percent fall from August, the 19th consecutive monthly decline.

Prices of imported goods rose 0.8 percent in September, the first monthly rise in 20 months, the central bank said.

However, import prices plunged 43 percent in the year ending September, reflecting the yen's rise, it said.

U.K. Retail Price Index Rose 0.5% in September

Reuters

LONDON — The retail price index, Britain's main measure of inflation, rose a surprising 0.5 percent in September compared with August, the biggest gain since May 1985, the Department of Employment said Friday.

The government attributed the gain primarily to a sharp rise in petrol and clothing prices.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 6

AtlasCM	BankBldg	Handyman	HotlInv wtA
PresReal B	SwiftPkg pf		

NEW LOWS 10

EsoRed El	FordCan g	Inflight Svc	LinPro n
MCO Holding	Medicore wt	Nantucket n	NewLine n
PGE 1738pfF	PaSPl pfE		

2 Japan Automakers Report Fall in Exports

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Exports by Japan's two largest automakers, Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., tumbled in September from a year earlier due to a decline in shipments to the Middle East and Southeast Asia, the companies said Friday.

Toyota's exports fell 6.7 percent, to 154,290 units. Company officials said shipments to the Middle East plunged 73 percent, apparently reflecting a drop in the purchasing powers of oil-producing states in the region as a result of low oil prices. Exports to Southeast Asia fell 63 percent.

Nissan's September exports slid 2.7 percent to 96,982 units. Shipments to Southeast Asia, especially to Malaysia and Thailand, declined sharply, officials said.

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SINESS ROUNDUP

nkAmerica Rejected Investor Plan

Reuters

FRANCISCO — A group viduals described as major ers of BankAmerica Corp. ek proposed investing more 1 billion in the concern to around, but the bank rejected proposal, according to one prospective investors.

ley Hiller, head of Hiller Int Co. of Menlo Park, Caliand chief executive of York tional, said Thursday that a restructuring plan was submitted several days before BankAmerica directors rehired A.W. Clausen on Sunday as chairman and chief executive officer.

He said the offer was strictly a friendly bid aimed at restoring the bank to financial health, and not prompted by First Interstate Bancorp's $2.8-billion takeover offer.

The proposal was turned down after Mr. Clausen's appointment.

Mr. Hiller declined to identify any of the individuals except to say they were "very senior" and headed companies that were substantial BankAmerica customers.

John Keane, a BankAmerica spokesman, said the bank would not comment on the Hiller plan.

Mr. Hiller served on Crocker National Corp.'s board and was chairman of its audit and examination committee during Crocker's restructuring.

Mr. Hiller said he had been approached by several people who were concerned about the direction in which BankAmerica was going.

"The fallout of that was a group of very concerned people here on the west coast and on the east coast who believed there needed to be a change in the management, a change in the strategy," he said.

He said they consulted with investment banks and drew up a plan that would have brought BankAmerica more than $1 billion in additional capital.

Asked if the equity offer was now dead, Mr. Hiller said, "There are no simple solutions to the problems. I think we will have to wait and see."

esident of Chemical Bank to Leave

Reuters

EW YORK — Robert I. Lipp, president of Chemical New York . and its Chemical Bank unit, has resigned to join Commercial it Corp., Commercial Credit said.

spokesman for Chemical said Thursday the bank had not chosen cessor for Mr. Lipp, who also served as a director of the parent the bank unit. Chemical is the sixth-largest U.S. bank.

mmercial Credit said Mr. Lipp will join the company as a ber of its management team and senior executive responsible for umer services.

mmercial Credit, one of the biggest U.S. consumer finance panies, is currently being spun off in a public stock offering by its nt, Control Data Corp., a Minneapolis-based computer maker. ord I. Weill, former president of American Express Co., is man-elect of Commercial Credit.

Europe Airlines Plan New Card

Reuters

LONDON — Thirteen European airlines said Thursday they had formed a company called Airplus Co. to launch a new business expense card. The card, Airplus, would be accepted by over 250 airlines and over 46,000 travel agents worldwide.

David A. Huemer, described by the group as "a former senior executive of a leading credit card," will be managing director of the organization.

The group said the card would ensure users more efficient financial control.

Hillsdale: No Comment On Dalgety Speculation

Reuters

LONDON — Hillsdown Holdings PLC said Friday that it had no comment on market speculation that proceeds from its £154-million ($220-million) share issue would be used in a bid for Dalgety PLC, the agriculture and chemicals group.

It said it was against policy to comment on market rumors.

UNION BANK: Swiss Concern Starts to Branch Out

(Continued from first finance page)

too much all at the same time," a partner in one Zurich-based investment bank said.

Union Bank can afford to spread its wings, however. It had profits of 692 million francs, or $422 million at current exchange rates, last year, a 19-percent increase from 1984. H. Jorg Graf, a vice president and senior bank analyst at Bank J. Vontobel in Zurich, recently revised his forecast of earnings growth for this year to 18 percent from 12 percent.

But "the question to ask them is how they're going to reinvest the profits to get a satisfactory return on investment," Mr. Graf said.

For their part, Union Bank's executives maintain their bank's growth is purposefully paced. In response to critics who point out that Union Bank appears to have a stop-and-go attitude toward its Eurobond-underwriting role, Robert Studer, executive vice president for finance, said of the bank's expansion, "It's slower, but we think it's digestible, and it's on purpose."

But maintaining that conservative air is more complicated than it used to be, and Robert Holzach, chairman of the supervisory board that plots long-term policy, described the intense discussions with management board members, who run day-to-day business, before major decisions.

"By nature, our basic attitude is conservative," said the 64-year-old banker, considered by many the most powerful man in Swiss banking. But he added, "every opening brings chances, but also risks."

The bank's success thus far in the Eurobond and U.S. corporate-bond markets was clearly a result of aggressive pricing and good timing, bank officials and competing underwriters in London and New York said.

This year, the bank's UBS securities division in New York gained considerable prestige as lead underwriter for corporate-bond issues for Allied-Signal, Transamerica Financial and Borg-Warner Acceptance Corp.

"Allied-Signal was an outright purchase, but the market helped us out," a former underwriter for the bank's New York securities division who is familiar with the accord said, explaining Union Bank's coup. "We didn't make a ton of money, but we made a profit."

New York underwriters say the bank took advantage of a growing competitive mood in the U.S. corporate-bond business, as relaxed regulations enable corporate treasurers to come to the market again and again for smaller blocks of bonds, picking and choosing among increasingly competitive bidders. And they say that the bank capitalized on the broad corporate connections of its commercial-banking unit.

"Corporate treasury departments knew our business in the Euromarkets," the former official said. So, when pursuing them for U.S. corporate-bond issues, the official said: "On the end of every letter we sent them we'd write, 'We're UBS, would you please look and consider us?' "

As the dominant retail bank in Switzerland, Union Bank's logotype, a red, white and black circle with the bank's initials forming a cross, is seen in every neighborhood. But because Swiss bank rules allow broad leeway in financial reporting, the Big Three Swiss banks traditionally coordinate their assets and earnings reporting to suggest in-step growth. According to analysts, it is only through such measures as total assets and other indicators that Union Bank is clearly ahead of the pack.

)BEL: Buchanan Straddles the Fence Between Economics and Politics

(Continued from first finance page)

n is clearly in the second

chanan is a verbal econo- said Karl-Goran Maler, a sor at the Stockholm School nomics and a member of the ittee. "He's not using a lot of te mathematics, mainly simphs."

nco Modigliani, a professor ssachusetts Institute of Tech- who won last year's prize, Ir. Buchanan's selection sug- that the committee was at- ing to recognize through its mics award the contributions nfluence of other social sci-

think this indicates that the committee is taking a broad he said. "There is no Nobel for the other social sciences, his is perhaps their way of making economics representative of the social sciences."

Mr. Buchanan's selection is the 14th time since the Nobel economics prize was awarded in 1969 that an American has won or shared it. The 1986 prize carries a cash award of 2 million Swedish kronor, worth about $294,000.

'Total Shock, Surprise'

Jane Seaberry of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Mr. Buchanan said Thursday that he learned about the prize at "about 6:32 this morning. I just finished shaving and was almost out the door to come to work. My feeling was one of total shock, surprise."

For he has long shunned the Eastern economic establishment and prefers to be called "part of the great unwashed."

"I hope to avoid being an instant expert on everything," he said. "I'm not an instant expert on anything."

Mr. Buchanan was born in Tennessee in 1919, and grew up in rural poverty. He attended Middle Tennessee State College and, for a year, the University of Tennessee, where "I learned no economics during that year, but what I did learn [was] about women and whiskey, which after all are important."

He received a doctorate in 1948 from the University of Chicago, and his interest in applying the analytical tools of economics to the arena of politics began early in his career. For a decade until 1967, he was a professor at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, where he directed its center for studies in political economy and social philosophy.

After a brief stint at the University of California at Los Angeles, he became a professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he was a founder of the Center for Study of Public Choice.

In 1983 he was persuaded to join the faculty at George Mason, where he teaches graduate courses. He lives nearby in Fairfax with his wife of 31 years, Ann.

"In large part, my colleagues and I sensed that George Mason University was a dynamic, growing university," he explained. "This seemed to me where the action was."

Mr. Buchanan works at a gray manual typewriter in an office surrounded with gray metal shelves filled with books. His chair is worn gold velour with some of the stuffing sticking out. A calendar with a picture of the Swedish economist, Knut Wicksell, is tacked to a wall, and a framed photograph of Frank Knight, a professor at the University of Chicago, leans prominently on a shelf.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Aluminum Co. America		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,108.	1,270.
Net Inc.	34.1	57.1
Per Share	0.39	0.69
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	3,510.	2,952.
Net Inc.	88.8	104.3
Per Share	1.03	1.26

Amdahl		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	220.0	221.1
Net Inc.	7.11	5.71
Per Share	0.15	0.12
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	629.6	604.8
Net Inc.	12.2	15.0
Per Share	0.25	0.32

American Elec. Pwr		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,200.	1,200.
Net Inc.	122.9	114.1
Per Share	0.69	0.59

American Express		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	3,350.	2,970.
Net Inc.	292.7	245.2
Per Share	1.31	1.08
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	10,780.	8,580.
Net Inc.	972.6	537.0
Per Share	4.30	2.36

American Tel. & Tel.		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	8,420.	8,460.
Net Inc.	533.8	378.0
Per Share	0.48	0.32
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	25,460.	25,520.
Net Inc.	1,480.	1,190.
Per Share	1.32	1.05

Amer. Home Products		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,200.	1,200.
Net Inc.	201.3	185.4
Per Share	1.34	1.22
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	3,700.	3,500.
Net Inc.	579.5	553.4
Per Share	3.84	3.49

Ameritech		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,350.	2,280.
Net Inc.	291.5	285.2
Per Share	3.03	2.92
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	6,990.	6,740.
Net Inc.	861.0	829.6
Per Share	8.90	8.48

Avon Products		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	690.6	567.8
Oper Net	28.2	19.8
Oper Share	0.48	0.35
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	2,010.	1,680.
Oper Net	82.8	65.3
Oper Share	1.16	0.82

Bankers Trust N.Y.		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	110.3	95.2
Per Share	1.53	1.37
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	330.5	275.8
Per Share	4.62	4.02

1985 nets include gain of $13.3 million.

Bank of Boston		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	62.3	46.5
Per Share	1.49	1.12
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	168.8	130.8
Per Share	4.08	3.20

Bell Atlantic		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,580.	2,300.
Net Inc.	297.9	284.9
Per Share	1.49	1.43
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	7,300.	6,800.
Net Inc.	895.2	822.7
Per Share	4.48	4.13

1985 per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split in April.

Briggs & Stratton		
1st Quar.	1987	1986
Revenue	137.9	130.6
Net Loss	3.14	1.03

Burroughs		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,630.	1,160.
Net Inc.	52.9	32.2
Per Share	1.03	0.77
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	5,110.	3,560.
Net Inc.	145.1	132.9
Per Share	3.00	2.92

Coca-Cola		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,750.	2,110.
Oper Net	233.1	192.3
Oper Share	0.60	0.48
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	7,110.	5,790.
Oper Net	619.8	525.8
Oper Share	1.60	1.33

Diebold		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	100.4	95.3
Net Inc.	7.23	5.46
Per Share	0.55	0.42
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	303.7	299.7
Net Inc.	24.9	20.0
Per Share	1.90	1.52

Dow Chemical		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,790.	2,870.
Net Inc.	167.0	107.0
Per Share	0.87	0.56
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	8,540.	8,630.
Net Inc.	564.9	372.0
Per Share	2.95	1.95

1986 nets include losses of $3 million in quarter and of $8 million in 9 months.

Ethyl		
3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	404.9	386.0
Net Inc.	46.8	35.1
Per Share	0.37	0.27
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,190.	1,170.
Net Inc.	124.0	79.2
Per Share	0.98	0.61

Euro-Commercial Paper

Oct. 17

15-45 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
comalco	5/11	20	6.19	6.14
blue circle	6/11	50	6.08	6.03
credit national	6/11	60	5.95	5.90
alfa laval	7/11	15	6.08	6.03
new zealand	7/11	100	6.02	5.97
ona	12/11	20	6.02	5.97
united biscuits	12/11	40	6.08	6.03
sdf	12/11	40	5.95	5.90
m corp	12/11	25	6.31	6.26
csr finance	13/11	10	6.08	6.03
sbs	17/11	10	6.05	6.00
comalco	18/11	40	6.19	6.14
alcoa	19/11	44	6.15	6.10
fletcher challenge	19/11	50	6.13	6.08
royal insurance	19/11	35	6.03	5.98
credit national	20/11	30	5.95	5.90
cra	21/11	25	6.08	6.03
boliden	21/11	5	6.08	6.03
kkd	21/11	45	6.06	6.01
blue circle	28/11	50	6.08	6.03
cra	28/11	30	6.08	6.03
credit national	28/11	85	5.95	5.90
kingdom of sweden	28/11	100	5.95	5.90
grand met	28/11	25	6.03	5.98
new zealand	28/11	100	6.02	5.97
csr finance	28/11	10	6.08	6.03
cra	28/11	42	6.19	6.14
sbs	28/11	20	6.05	6.00
csr finance	28/11	20	6.08	6.03
statoil	1/12	80	5.95	5.90
national mutual	1/12	35	6.03	5.98

46-75 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
m corp	3/12	25	6.31	6.26
alcoa	4/12	34	6.15	6.10
comalco	4/12	20	6.19	6.14
kingdom of sweden	10/12	50	5.95	5.90
arizona public services	11/12	25	6.19	6.14
credit national	11/12	75	5.95	5.90
csr finance	11/12	10	6.08	6.03
royal insurance	12/12	30	6.03	5.98
secv	15/12	45	6.05	6.00
sbs	16/12	10	6.05	6.00
sdf	17/12	10	6.08	6.03
alcoa	17/12	40	6.15	6.10
blue circle	18/12	30	6.08	6.03
comalco	18/12	20	6.19	6.14
molson companies	18/12	20	6.08	6.03
texas eastern	19/12	75	6.08	6.03
csr finance	22/12	15	6.08	6.03
cra	22/12	20	6.19	6.14
citizens + southern	29/12	40	6.13	6.08
alcoa	29/12	40	6.15	6.10

76-105 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
alcoa	8/1/87	29	6.15	6.10
amatil finance	9/1/87	25	6.06	6.01
comalco	9/1/87	30	6.19	6.14
enel	12/1/87	37	6.06	6.01
molson companies	14/1/87	25	6.08	6.03
comalco	20/1/87	40	6.19	6.14
elder ixl	20/1/87	40	6.13	6.08
cra	20/1/87	25	6.19	6.14
thyssen	20/1/87	25	6.06	6.01
pilkington	20/1/87	20	6.08	6.03
blue circle	21/1/87	50	6.08	6.03
kingdom of sweden	21/1/87	100	5.95	5.90
amatil	22/1/87	36	6.06	6.01
alcoa	23/1/87	36	6.15	6.10
grand met	23/1/87	32	6.03	5.98
n.zealand forest pdts	26/1/87	30	6.14	6.09
credit national	28/1/87	90	5.95	5.90

106-135 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
kingdom of sweden	6/2/87	50	5.95	5.90
texas eastern	13/2/87	75	6.08	6.03
csr finance	17/2/87	15	6.08	6.03

136-165 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
kingdom of sweden	10/3/87	50	5.95	5.90
csr finance	11/3/87	10	6.08	6.03
texas eastern	12/3/87	50	6.08	6.03

166-183 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
republic of portugal	1/4/87	50	6.11	6.06
arizona public service	14/4/87	25	6.19	6.15
republic of portugal	21/4/87	50	6.11	6.06
kkd	23/4/87	45	6.06	6.01

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Friday's OTC Prices

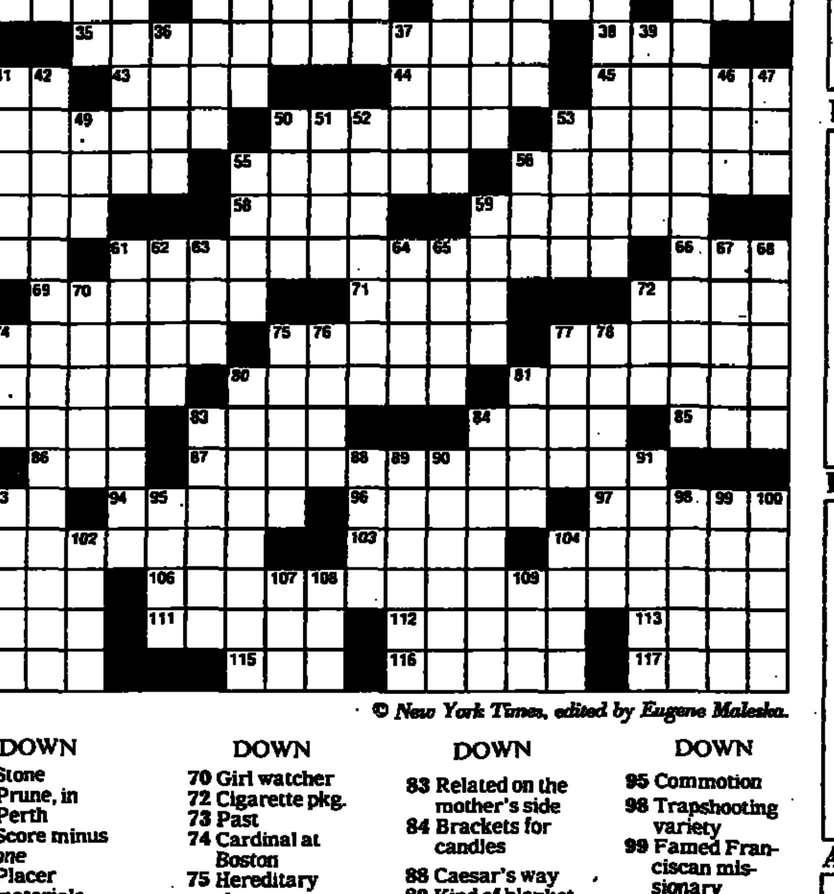
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

Contrary Creations By Nancy Scandrett Ross



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ACROSS

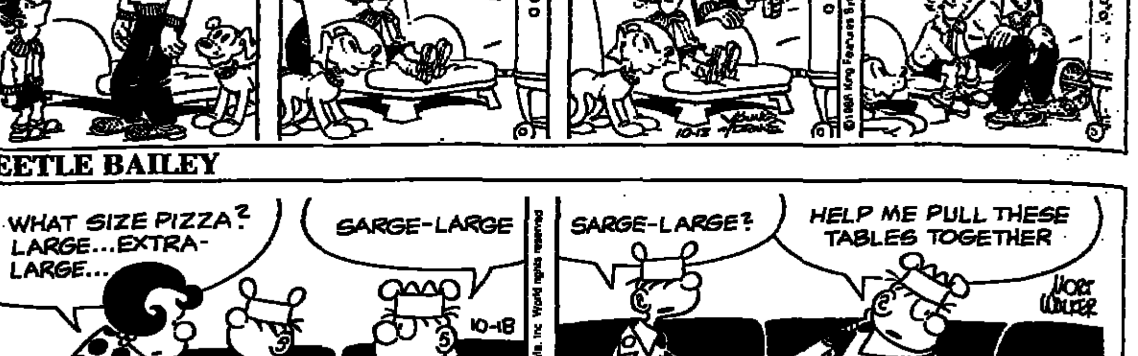
1 Costa ——
5 Diversion
10 Purpose
13 Walk or trot
17 Harem rooms
18 City in Crete
19 Start of Iago's aria
22 Artifice
23 Optimistic Miller?
26 Scope
27 Use the public library
28 Locale
29 Parts of footballs
31 Kettle emission
32 In —— (having difficulties)
33 Meshed native
34 Winner's sign
35 Knight's dismissal?
38 "Pace, pace, mio ——," Verdi aria
40 J.F.K. sight
43 Roves
44 Offends
45 Stage comment
48 Notebooks
50 A.L. triple-crown winner: 1956
53 Alarms
54 Reluctant
55 Kind of shop
56 Fit to imbibe
57 Tennis score
58 Doctrinaires
59 Containing a nonmetallic element: Comb. form
60 Lincoln's "Cap'n ——"
61 Locale of misplaced Michener tales?
66 Teutonic lang.
69 Elite get-together
71 Rhine tributary
72 Chinese dynasty
73 Used a certain trammel
75 Hit with a blackjack
77 Entreat
79 Pitched-roof features
80 Kitchen tools
81 Parade routes, often
82 Baby boobook
83 One-time, once
84 Eschew
85 Bob's partner
86 Poet's word
87 Writer's block à la Cole Porter?
92 Adage
94 Public storehouse
96 Fortuneteller's card
97 Bone hollow
101 Thrush's song
103 Author Hunter
104 Shakespeare's Sly, e.g.
105 Marie Wilson role: 1949
106 Capote moves along?
110 Photo finish
111 Huge amount
112 Sacred: Comb. form
113 Baltic island
114 Reasonable
115 Ensign: Abbr.
116 Caucasian
117 Weir of the N.H.L.

DOWN

1 L.B.J. in-laws
2 Dostoyevsky protagonist
3 Tennessee Williams's "Vieux ——"
4 Like the Milky Way
5 Flat-bottomed boat
6 Pif- —— (card game)
7 Memorable magnate
8 Child's offering
9 Wrasse's cousin
10 Emulate Duse
11 U.N.R.R.A. successor
12 Eardrum, e.g.
13 Alum
14 A departure for Sagan?
15 Rhone feeder
16 Chivy or chevy
20 Timetable troubles
21 Camus setting
24 Allegiances
25 Honshu city
30 Pompously dull and erudite
32 Does arithmetic
33 "—— Wait for You," 1965 song
36 Colonial Virginia
37 —— spumante
39 Author Singer
40 Garden pest
41 Relish
42 H. G. Wells sequel?
46 Gato —— Sol, 1982 Derby winner
47 Genoa-to-Rapallo dir.
49 Choler
50 Net
51 "—— Troll," Heine poem
52 U.S.T.A. singles champ: 1972
53 Unaccompanied performances
55 Bas mitzvah, e.g.
56 Stone
59 Prune, in Perth
61 Score minus one
62 Placer materials
63 Smith or Barber
64 "Waiting for Godot" actor
65 Father of Diomedes
67 Biblical prophet
68 Spunky
70 Girl watcher
72 Cigarette pkg.
73 Past
74 Cardinal at Boston
75 Hereditary class
76 Former Met tenor
77 Egg, to Cato
78 Gala, frequently
80 Flammable hydrocarbons
81 Like —— knife through butter
83 Related on the mother's side
84 Brackets for candles
88 Caesar's way
89 Kind of blanket
90 Free
91 Actress Braga et al.
92 Sculptor Giacometti was one
93 Way to a man's heart
95 Commotion
98 Trapshooting variety
99 Famed Franciscan missionary
100 Fire marshal's concern
102 Originate
104 Pony
107 Actor Pendleton
108 Last word
109 Exist

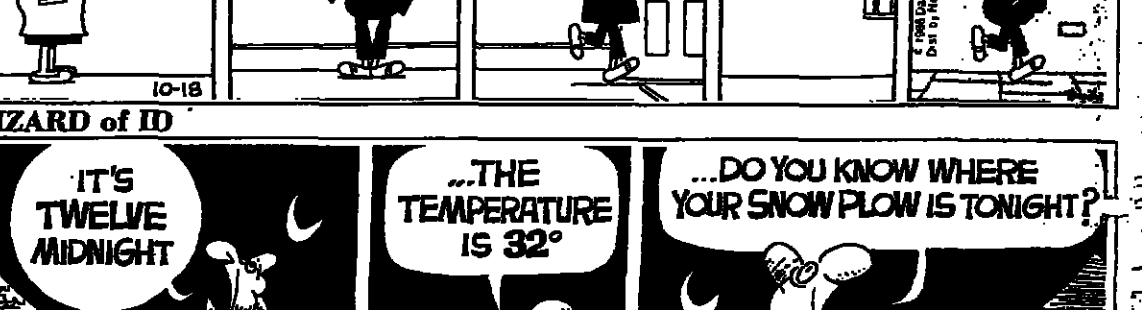
PEANUTS

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

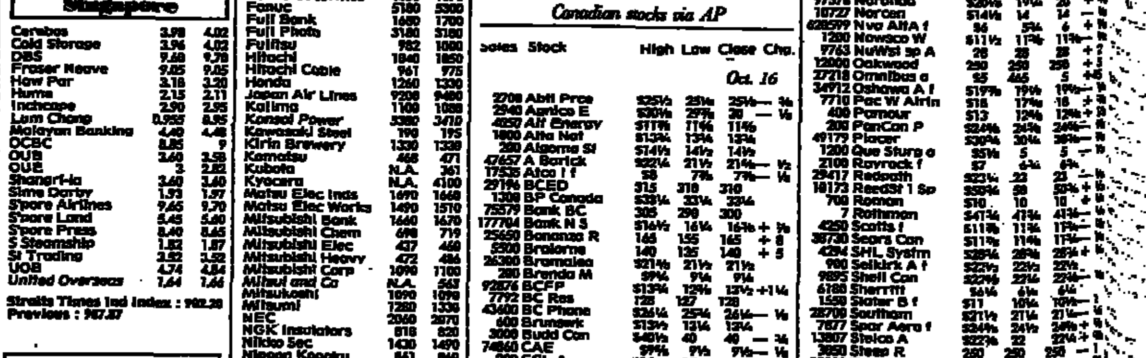
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

QUIET RAGE: Bernie Goetz in a Time of Madness

By Lillian B. Rubin. 247 pages. $16.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

"QUIET Rage: Bernie Goetz in a Time of Madness" may be read less as a case study of its subject, who prudently declined to be interviewed by the author, than of the pretentions of social science.

Dr. Lillian B. Rubin, a San Francisco psychotherapist whose previous books include "Busing and Backlash" and "Women of a Certain Age: The Midlife Search for Self," sets out to demonstrate that the Goetz affair reflects the "madness" of the United States today. She calls to her assistance sociological commonplaces, liberal sentiments, improvisation elaborately dressed up as psychoanalysis and melodramatic prose.

Here she is on the public's attitude toward the four black youths whom Goetz shot in a New York City subway train in December 1984: "The enemy dehumanized — just as in a war. It justified our slaughter of the Indians, the Turks' massacre of the Armenians, Stalin's murder of his political enemies, Hitler's extermination of the Jews. It is this that made our soldiers' behavior at My Lai possible. And it is also the mark of our urban wars today."

Much of the material in these short chapters, *which contain an account of the shooting* (details of which are still in dispute), the subsequent legal activity, the background of the most seriously wounded of the youths, Darryl Cabey, as well as an analysis of Goetz, will be familiar to those who read the newspapers of the time. Rubin is critical of the coverage by the daily press, especially at first, when the teen-agers were painted as more menacing than they seem to have been. But no respectable paper would permit the kind of reporting that Rubin indulges in here, with its leaps into speculation, its sob-sister effusions, its highly selective use of evidence to support the writer's assumptions and predilections.

Nor will readers find novel insights in Rubin's treatment of the tensions called to the surface by the shootings. They are straight out of the liberal canon: The teen-agers are victims of poverty, inequality, racism; the early show of support for Goetz is proof of the unwholesome impulses of much of American society.

The author's one contribution to the much-analyzed affair is her analysis of Bernhard Goetz. She concludes, on the basis apparently of conversations with his sisters, that their father was a tyrant who turned young Bernhard into a paranoid loner. A critical time in his childhood, in this telling, came when he was 12 and his father was charged with molesting two boys. The family was mortified and Bernhard was sent to school in Switzerland.

Out of the bits of fact and reminiscences available to her, Rubin manages to fit Goetz into a psychological category, not a difficult exercise given a little jargon and professional audacity. Here's the way it's done: "As he struggled, as all adolescent boys must, with his developing sense of himself and his maleness, the issues of sexuality and identity would have been even more difficult for him than for the ordinary teenager. The dilemma he would have faced is this: If he identified with his father, he couldn't be certain that his own emerging sexual feelings would not also lead him to dangerous behaviors. If he renounced that identification, he would suffer guilt and anxiety — guilt, because it would seem to the boy that he had betrayed his father; anxiety, because he would be left at this tender age without a strong and positive male figure in his internal life."

Having been thus tidily wrapped and packaged, the subject is delivered to us: "Unquestionably, Bernie's continuing problems with authority were born in childhood when he had to fight so hard to maintain some sense of his own integrity, his own autonomy." Bear in mind that the lady never interviewed the gentleman.

Rubin reminds us that an allegation in the molestation case was that the elder Goetz had offered $5 to one of the minors, and proceeds: "Five dollars. Years later, another 'bad kid,' this one named Troy instead of David, asked Bernhard Goetz's son for five dollars. Was there some connection, even if an unconscious one, between Bernie's response to Troy and his knowledge of that earlier transaction between his father and David?" The great thing about discerning unconscious connections is that they can't be refuted. If Goetz tried it, he would be displaying defensiveness, which would be a sure sign of the existence of those unconscious connections.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

'DO I HAVE TO STAND HERE AN' LISTEN TO ALL OF THIS?' 'OKAY, SO I'LL SIT HERE AN' LISTEN TO IT.'

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	23	73	15	59	fr
Amsterdam	13	55	2	36	fr
Athens	18	64	14	57	o
Barcelona	21	70	15	59	o
Belgrade	18	64	4	39	fr
Berlin	15	59	9	48	o
Brussels	13	55	8	46	o
Bucharest	9	48	8	46	r
Budapest	19	66	4	39	fr
Copenhagen	14	57	4	39	cl
Costa Del Sol	23	73	15	59	o
Dublin	15	59	6	43	cl
Edinburgh	14	57	4	39	fr
Florence	22	72	8	46	fr
Frankfurt	17	63	13	55	o
Geneva	17	63	7	45	fr
Helsinki	9	48	4	39	cl
Istanbul	14	57	11	52	cl
Las Palmas	23	73	19	66	cl
Lisbon	21	70	16	61	cl
London	15	59	4	39	fr
Madrid	18	64	12	54	o
Milan	19	66	7	45	fr
Moscow	12	54	8	46	o
Munich	9	48	4	39	o
Nice	23	73	15	59	fr
Oslo	12	54	6	43	cl
Paris	17	63	13	55	o
Prague	13	55	0	32	fr
Reykjavik	8	46	4	39	sh
Rome	24	75	12	54	fr
Stockholm	12	54	3	37	fr
Strasbourg	15	59	6	43	fr
Venice	18	64	6	43	fr
Vienna	15	59	2	36	fr
Warsaw	16	61	0	32	cl
Zurich	11	52	8	46	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	22	72	1	34	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	13	55	13	55	na
Jerusalem	26	79	16	61	fr
Tel Aviv	26	79	17	63	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	13	55	fr
Sydney	22	72	19	66	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	26	79	o
Beijing	12	54	7	45	o
Hong Kong	27	81	25	77	sh
Manila	32	90	25	77	fr
New Delhi	27	81	22	72	st
Seoul	14	57	9	48	fr
Shanghai	22	72	18	64	o
Singapore	32	90	26	79	st
Taipei	31	88	27	81	o
Tokyo	19	66	13	55	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	23	73	15	59	cl
Cairo	28	82	19	66	cl
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	23	73	15	59	cl
Harare	25	77	13	55	o
Lagos	28	82	26	79	o
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	26	79	17	63	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	16	61	7	45	fr
Caracas	27	81	19	66	cl
Lima	18	64	15	59	o
Mexico City	24	75	12	54	cl
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	21	70	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	7	45	4	39	r
Atlanta	20	68	9	48	fr
Boston	12	54	6	43	pc
Chicago	13	55	4	39	fr
Denver	22	72	4	39	fr
Detroit	11	52	2	36	pc
Honolulu	31	88	21	70	fr
Houston	26	79	9	48	fr
Los Angeles	23	73	17	63	pc
Miami	29	84	20	68	pc
Minneapolis	15	59	5	41	fr
Montreal	12	54	4	39	cl
Nassau	32	90	23	73	pc
New York	15	59	7	45	cl
San Francisco	19	66	12	54	r
Seattle	15	59	9	48	cl
Toronto	12	54	2	36	pc
Washington	16	61	6	43	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 17—13 (63—55). LONDON: Rain later. Temp. 15—5 (59—41). MADRID: Changing. Temp. 17—12 (63—54). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 14—6 (57—43). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 17—12 (63—54). ROME: Fair. Temp. 25—12 (77—54). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Foggy. Temp. 12—8 (54—46) BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 33—26 (91—79). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 27—25 (81—77). MANILA: Showers. Temp. 25—23 (77—73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 15—3 (59—37). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 32—26 (90—79). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 21—9 (70—48).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 17

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	536	540
ACF Holding	58.50	57
Aegon	92	93
Akzo	146.50	144.70
Ahold	108.30	99.50
Amev	70.80	71
A'Dam Rubber	11	11
Amro Bank	92	92.10
BVG	45.20	45
Buehrmann T	210.70	210.50
Caland Hldg	16.50	17
Elsevier-NDU	227	224
Fokker	60	58.70
Gist Brocades	45.10	45.20
Heineken	166.20	167
Hoogovens	60.50	59.80
KLM	45.50	45.60
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	79	79.40
Nedlloyd	173.50	173.50
NMB	272	275
Oce Vander G	505	504
Pakhoed	67.60	67.20
Philips	47.60	47.70
Robeco	91.10	91.10
Rodamco	135.80	135.90
Rolinco	81.80	82.30
Rorento	49.80	49.90
Royal Dutch	199.70	199.40
Unilever	473	474
Van Ommeren	35.70	36
VMF Stork	26.70	26.40
VNU	324	322

ANP.CBS.Gen'l Index : 275.80
Previous : 274.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2310	2340
Bekaert	10300	10100
Cockerill	147	143
Cobepa	4470	4400
EBES	4560	4500
GB-Inno-BM	8210	8050
GBL	3700	3635
Soc Generale	3030	3025
Gevaert	6120	6090
Hoboken	7650	7400
Intercom	3460	3570
Kredietbank	16600	16100
Petrofina	9480	9060
Sofina	11050	10800
Solvay	7990	7840
Traction Elec	6120	6000
UCB	8310	8220
Unerg	2830	2690
Vieille Montagne	5800	5660

Current Stock Index : 3854.68
Previous : 3768.50

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	300	305.50
Allianz Vers	2110	2160
Altana	428	430
BASF	266.50	268.30
Bayer	287	292.50
Bay. Hypo bank	571	568
Bay Vereinsbank	531	524
BBC	293	305
BHF-Bank	502.50	510.50
BMW	589	601
Commerzbank	308.50	310
Conti Gummi	310	318
Daimler-Benz	1193	1201½
Degussa	482	482
Deutsche Babcock	190	192.20
Deutsche Bank	776	780.50
Dresdner Bank	392.50	401.50
Harpener	303.50	309.50
Henkel	N.A.	453
Hochtief	1100	1050
Hoechst	255	259.20
Hoesch	131	133.50
Horten	232	232
Hussel	620	635
IWKA	279.50	272
Kali + Salz	290	276.50
Karstadt	475	480
Kaufhof	375	376.80
Kloeckner HD	195.50	200
Kloeckner Werke	72.10	73.10
Krupp Stahl	128.10	132
Linde	814	817
Lufthansa	190	181
MAN	222.50	222.20
Mannesmann	166	168
Muench Rueck	2900	2890
Nixdorf	708	719
PKI	1080	1085
Porsche	980	1000
Preussag	210.50	214
PWA	222.50	236.90
RWE	208	213
Rheinmetall	383	382
Schering	599.50	608
SEL	440	450
Siemens	683.50	696
Thyssen	150	150.70
Veba	286	290
Volkswagenwerk	464	473
Wella	700	720

Commerzbank Index : 1950.00
Previous : 1974.50

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.30	21.30
Cathay Pacific	5.80	5.95
Cheung Kong	31.50	32
China Light	20.20	20.70
Green Island	11.20	11.80
Hang Seng Bank	35.25	35.50
Henderson	3.525	3.60
China Gas	10.40	10.40
HK Electric	10.10	10.20
HK Realty A	14.70	15
HK Hotels	35.75	36
HK Land	6.20	6.45
HK Shang Bank	7.95	8.10
HK Telephone	13.20	13.30
HK Yaumatei	3.95	3.775
HK Wharf	8.35	8.45
Hutch Whampoa	41	42.25
Hyson	0.82	0.84
Jardine	18.50	18.70
Jardine Sec	17.50	17.80
Kowloon Motor	10.20	10.20
Miramar Hotel	3.875	3.925
New World	8.40	8.55
SHK Props	19.30	19.80
Stelux	1.97	1.95
Swire Pacific A	17.20	17.60
Tai Cheung	2.625	2.70
Wing On Co	1.66	1.66
Winsor	8.80	8.45
World Int'l	3.125	3.20

Hang Seng Index : 2234.89
Previous : 2277.77

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1450	1475
Anglo American	4550	4800
Anglo Am Gold	36000	36000
Barlows	2050	2050
Blyvoor	N.Q.	2325
Buffels	8800	9000
De Beers	3600	3625
Driefontein	7400	7550
Fregold	5250	5475
GFSA	6100	6150
Harmony	4850	5000
Hiveld Steel	595	585
Kloof	3700	3980
Nedbank	545	555
Rusplat	3025	3125
SA Brews	1470	1425
St Helena	6350	6400
Sasol	765	770
Welkom	3675	3750

Composite Stock Index : 1971.80
Previous : 2001.90

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	13¾	14¼
Allied-Lyons	305	305
Anglo Am Gold	73½	76½
Ass Brit Foods	300	304
Asda-MFI Gp	162	162
Barclays	459	464
Bass	705	705
B.A.T.	443	443
Beecham	420	413
Blue Circle	581	581
BOC Group	326	321
Boots	234	235
Bowater Indus	326	326
BP	666	646
Brit Telecom	188	186
Brit Aerospace	465	445
Britoil	133	131
BTR	290	293
Burmah	352	351
Cable Wireless	324	325
Cadbury Schw	195	195
Charter Cons	278	270
Commercial U	292	292
Cons Gold	699	674
Cookson Group	458	458
Courtaulds	289	290
Dalgety	285	265
De Beers	760	768
Driefontein	15¾	16¼
Fisons	573	573
Free St Ged	135	137
GEC	170	170
Gen Accident	822	819
GKN	260	267
Glaxo	952	948
Grand Met	448	450
GRE	809	807
Guinness	318	316
GUS	14⅝	14¾
Hanson	194	195
Hawker	455	453
ICI	11⅛	11⅛
Jaguar	511	511
Land Securities	321	321
Legal General	238	230
Lloyds Bank	412	417
Lonrho	234	233
Lucas	488	498
Marks and Sp	202	201
Metal Box	176	176
Midland Bank	557	559
Nat West Bank	512	517
P and O	511	516
Pilkington	501	503
Plessey	182	180
Prudential	782	782
Racal Elect	164	162
Randfontein	89½	93½
Rank	519	517
Reed Intl	263	263
Reuters	503	503
Royal Dutch £	62 19/32	62 3/32
Rover	35	35
RTZ	687	684
Saatchi	640	635
Sainsbury	408	408
Sears Holdings	128	117½
Shell	908	905
STC	154	154
Std Chartered	772	772
Storehouse	315	316
Sun Alliance	689	679
Tate and Lyle	570	570
Tesco	405	403
Thorn EMI	447	454
T.I. Group	440	440
Trafalgar Hse	293	289
THF	155	155
Ultramar	161	156
Unilever £	18 51/64	18 51/64
United Biscuits	235	234
Vickers	395	388
War Loan 3½ £	34⅜	35
Woolworth	630	625

F.T.30 Index : 1281.90
Previous : 1277.60
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1609.30
Previous : 1605.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	26150	26870
Cigahotels	4215	4151
CIR	7950	7840
Cred Ital	3388	3370
Eridania	4520	4520
Formitalia	12401	12120
Fiat	15500	15300
Generali	132675	132050
IFI	31200	30700
Italcementi	78800	77000
Italgas	2740	2749
Italmobiliari	129500	129000
Mediobanca	267000	260950
Montedison	3031	2875
NBA	3873	3885
Olivetti	16175	16000
Pirelli	5209	5205
RAS	65000	64500
Rinascente	1058	1051
SIP	3260	3255
SME	2200	2197
Snia	5580	5395
Standa	14995	14820
Stet	5228	5230

MIB Current Index : 1766
Previous : 1747

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	723	735
Alsthom Atl.	320	319
Av Dassault	1285	1220
Bancaire	1071	1111
BIC	586	602
Bongrain	2300	2280
Bouygues	1280	1305
BSN-GD	4060	4120
Carrefour	3380	3440
Chargeurs	1275	1275
Club Med	546	563
Darty	3915	3930
Dumez	1730	1760
Elf-Aquitaine	311	312
Europe 1	853	868
Gen Eaux	1383	1515
Hachette	2600	2681
Lafarge Cop	1212	1245
Legrand	4460	4440
Lesieur	1225	1298
L'Oreal	3488	3520
Martell	1350	1335
Matra	2190	2190
Merlin	2480	2570
Michelin	2250	2250
Moet Hennessy	2161	2220
Moulinex	58.10	64.50
Occidentale	1008	1000
Pernod Ric	962	986
Perrier	780	796
Peugeot	1035	1065
Printemps	581	515
Radiotechn	875	910
Redoute	2210	2171
Roussel Uclaf	1370	1390
Sanofi	704	706
Skis Rossignol	1196	N.A.
Telemecan	2790	2830
Thomson CSF	1505	1510
Total	441	445

CAC Index : 378.50
Previous : 377.60

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.98	4.02
Cold Storage	3.96	4.02
DBS	9.60	9.70
Fraser Neave	9.05	9.05
Haw Par	3.18	3.20
Hume	2.15	2.11
Inchcape	2.90	2.95
Lum Chang	0.955	0.95
Malayan Banking	4.40	4.48
OCBC	8.85	9
OUB	3.60	3.58
OUE	3	2.82
Shangri-la	3.60	3.60
Sime Darby	1.93	1.97
S'pore Airlines	9.65	9.70
S'pore Land	5.45	5.60
S'pore Press	8.40	8.45
S Steamship	1.82	1.87
St Trading	3.52	3.52
UOB	4.74	4.82
United Overseas	1.64	1.66

Straits Times Ind Index : 902.20
Previous : 907.37

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	182	181
Alfa Laval	N.Q.	299
Asea	347	348
Astra	515	515
Atlas Copco	211	209
Beijer	180	180
Boliden	252	246
Electrolux	313	312
Ericsson	245	239
Esselte	133	133
Fermenta	137	135
Handelsbanken	425	420
Pharmacia	186	188
Saab-Scania	710	685
Sandvik	158	160
Skanska	281	282
SKF	346	345
SwedishMatch	424	422
Volvo	371	368

Affaersvaerlden Index : 733.80
Previous : 719.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.70	3.70
ANZ	5.46	5.42
BHP	8.40	8.50
Boral	4.20	4.05
Bougainville	3.30	3.25
Coles Myer	5.60	5.58
Comalco	2.50	2.58
CRA	8.30	8.14
CSR	3.14	3.15
Dunlop	3.70	3.65
Elders Ixl	5.12	5.02
ICI Australia	2.78	2.78
Magellan	1.95	1.90
MIM	2.48	2.38
Nat Aust Bank	5.76	5.72
News Corp	24.80	25
N Broken Hill	2.77	2.66
Poseidon	4.70	4.63
Qld Coal Trust	1.87	1.85
Santos	4.40	4.30
Thomas Nation	3.78	3.55
Western Mining	5	4.90
Westpac Banking	4.90	4.82
Woodside	1	0.95

All Ordinaries Index : 1347.90
Previous : 1353.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	410	376
Asahi Chemical	794	794
Asahi Glass	1300	1290
Bank of Tokyo	870	885
Bridgestone	450	460
Canon	1050	1090
Casio	1380	1400
C.Itoh	715	757
Dai Nippon Print	1730	1750
Daiwa House	1520	1540
Daiwa Securities	1650	1670
Fanuc	5180	5300
Fuji Bank	1680	1700
Fuji Photo	3180	3180
Fujitsu	982	1000
Hitachi	1040	1050
Hitachi Cable	961	975
Honda	1260	1330
Japan Air Lines	9200	9400
Kajima	1100	1080
Kansai Power	3380	3410
Kawasaki Steel	190	195
Kirin Brewery	1330	1330
Komatsu	468	471
Kubota	N.A.	361
Kyocera	N.A.	4100
Matsu Elec Inds	1690	1660
Matsu Elec Works	1490	1510
Mitsubishi Bank	1640	1670
Mitsubishi Chem	698	719
Mitsubishi Elec	437	460
Mitsubishi Heavy	472	486
Mitsubishi Corp	1090	1100
Mitsui and Co	N.A.	563
Mitsukoshi	1090	1090
Mitsumi	1280	1330
NEC	2050	2070
NGK Insulators	818	820
Nikko Sec	1420	1490
Nippon Kogaku	861	860
Nippon Oil	1180	1170
Nippon Steel	181	196
Nippon Yusen	412	430
Nissan	535	550
Nomura Sec	2830	2890
Olympus	1020	1050
Pioneer	2280	2290
Ricoh	915	900
Sharp	945	920
Shimazu	950	975
Shinetsu Chemical	1010	1020
Sony	3150	3190
Sumitomo Bank	1990	1990
Sumitomo Chem	332	341
Sumitomo Marine	880	884
Sumitomo Metal	142	143
Taisei Corp	794	802
Taisho Marine	835	845
Takeda Chem	1960	1980
TDK	3840	3800
Teijin	N.A.	715
Tokio Marine	1540	1540
Tokyo Elec. Power	7600	7400
Toppan Printing	1460	1440
Toray Ind	590	600
Toshiba	638	658
Toyota	N.A.	1900
Yamaichi Sec	1480	1500

Nikkei 225 : 16791.34
Previous : 16871.89
New Index : 1405.38
Previous : 1417.22

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7550	7575
Alusuisse	615	616
Autophon	7750	7950
Bank Leu	3800	3790
Brown Boveri	1550	1560
Ciba Geigy	3610	3670
Credit Suisse	3720	3725
Electrowatt	3475	3475
Interdiscount	5600	5700
Jacob Suchard	8050	8025
Jelmoli	3850	3890
Landis Gyr	1825	1840
Moevenpick	6575	6575
Nestle	8710	8725
Oerlikon-B	1530	1510
Roche Baby	11600	11675
Sandoz	1840	1840
Schindler	3000	2950
Sulzer	550	545
Surveillance	6570	6600
Swissair	1315	1310
SBC	537	540
Swiss Reinsurance	3225	3215
Swiss Volksbank	2440	2440
Union Bank	5915	5920
Winterthur	6900	6900
Zurich Ins	3450	3470

SBC Index : 646.50
Previous : 647.70

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Oct. 16*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
				Oct. 16	
2708	Abiti Prce	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
2940	Agnico E	$30⅛	29⅝	30	— ⅛
4050	Alt Energy	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
1800	Alta Nat	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
280	Algoma St	$14½	14½	14½	
47657	A Barick	$22¼	21½	21⅝	— ½
17535	Atco I f	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29196	BCED	315	310	310	
1308	BP Canada	$33¼	33¼	33¼	
75579	Bank BC	305	290	300	
177704	Bank N S	$16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
25650	Bonanza R	165	155	165	+ 8
5500	Bralorne	140	135	140	+ 5
26300	Bramalea	$21⅝	21½	21½	
280	Brenda M	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
92876	BCFP	$13¾	12⅝	13½	+1¼
7792	BC Res	128	127	128	
43400	BC Phone	$26¼	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
600	Brunswk	$13½	13¼	13¼	
3000	Budd Can	$40½	40	40	— ¾
74860	CAE	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
200	CCL A	$15	15	15	
8700	CCL B f	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
3180	Cad Frv	$31	30¾	31	+ ¼
1150	Campeau f	$27	27	27	+ ⅛
631	C Nor West	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
7850	C Packrs	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
4510	Can Trust	$51⅞	49	49	— 7
380	C Tung	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
64722	CI Bk Com	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	
664679	CTire A f	$16	14⅞	15¼	+ ¾
16650	C Util B	$19	19	19	
3950	Cara	$11	10¾	11	
2100	Celanese	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
62923	Cntrl Cap	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
31900	Cineplex	$18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
1820	C Distb A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1980	CDistb B f	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
784949	CTL Bank	$16⅛	15⅞	16	
2500	Coseka R	87	83	83	— 2
680	Conran A	$16⅝	16½	16¼	— ½
1000	Crownx	$25	25	25	+ ¼
9800	Czar Res	165	160	160	
9800	Denison A p	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15000	Denison B f	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
6000	Develcon	410	400	405	+ 5
30457	Dickmn A f	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
5757	Dickmn B	$9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
50595	Dofasco	$23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
300	Du Pont A	$34½	34½	34½	+ ½
17150	Dylex A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
50	Elctrhom X	$8½	8½	8½	— ¼
5700	Equity Svr	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
2300	FCA Intl	$18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
400	C Falcon C	$16	16	16	
71400	Ficnbrdge	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
21050	Fed Ind A	$19	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
1100	F City Fin	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2250	Gandlg A	$17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
60580	Geac Comp	470	450	450	—10
31080	Gibraltar	$8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
14600	Goldcorp f	$8⅛	7⅞	8	
150	Goodyear	$43	43	43	—1½
33190	GL Forest	$29¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
1800	Grayfind	$25¾	25	25¾	+ ¼
2200	Hawker	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
348	Hayes D	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
2565	Hees Intl	$33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
6700	Hollinor I	$24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
1574	H Bay Co	$24¾	24½	24½	
96869	Imasco	$33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
1900	Indal	$13½	13⅜	13½	
100	Inglis	$20	20	20	
4252	Inland Gas	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
99450	I Corona o	$28¼	27⅞	28	
80410	Intl Thom	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
8972	Inter Pipe	$41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
1690	Ipsco	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1450	Jannock	$26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
2250	Kelsey H	$22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
2030	Kerr Add	$15¾	15¾	15¾	
21711	Labatt	$27	26¾	26¾	
508	Lacana	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
38250	LOnt Cem	$30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¾
45685	Loblaw Co	$12⅛	12	12	
2200	Lumonics	$11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
43425	Magna A f	$27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
580	MDS H A	$16	16	16	
98370	MICC	$8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
13852	Mclan H X	$18½	18⅜	18½	
4128	Maritime f	$15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
14630	Molson A f	$24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
100	Murphy	$18⅛	18½	18½	
620	Nabisco L	$27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
97576	Noranda	$20⅛	19¾	20	+ ⅜
10727	Norcen	$14½	14	14	— ⅛
628599	Nva AltA f	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1200	Nowsco W	$11½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
9763	NuWst sp A	28	28	28	+ 2
12000	Oakwood	250	250	250	+ 5
27218	Omnibus a	$5	465	5	+45
34912	Oshawa A f	$19⅞	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
7710	Pac W Airln	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
400	Pamour	$13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
200	PanCan P	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
49179	Placer	$30⅝	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
1200	Que Sturg o	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
2100	Rayrock f	$7	6¾	6¾	
29417	Redpath	$23¼	23	23	— ⅛
10173	ReedSt 1 Sp	$50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
700	Roman	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
7	Rothman	$47¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
4250	Scotts f	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
38730	Sears Can	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4294	SHL Systm	$28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
900	Selkirk A f	$22½	22½	22½	
9895	Shell Can	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
6180	Sherritt	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1550	Slater B f	$11	10¾	10¾	— 1
28700	Southam	$21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
7877	Spar Aero f	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
13807	Stelco A	$22⅞	22	22¼	+ ⅛
3850	Steep R	250	250	250	— 1
13100	Teck Cor A	$22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
37912	Teck B f	$24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
3680	Tex Can	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
38990	Thom N A	$28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
106714	Tor Dm Bk	$24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
17300	Torstar B f	$28	27⅞	28	
7710	Trns Mt	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
127539	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
26409	TrCan PL	$17	16⅞	17	
32939	Trimac	300	270	270	—30
31658	Trilon A	$30⅝	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
242	Trizec A f	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
30900	Turbo	62	60	62	+ 1
10900	Unicorp A f	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
2166	U Entprise	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3750	U Keno	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4000	Versil A f	130	120	120	
22895	Vestgron	71	70	70	
11222	Wardair	$23	22	22	+ ⅛
400	Weldwod	$20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ 1
1920	Westmin	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
4820	Weston	$30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
6857	Woodwd A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

Total sales 18,132,680 shares.

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,029.70	3,017.3[illegible]

Montreal *Oct 16*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
69762	Bank Mont	$34⅝	34½	34⅝	[illegible]
1510	BombrdrA	$25¾	25½	25⅝	[illegible]
4400	BombrdrB	$26	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
4060	CB Pak	$20½	20	20½	[illegible]
89375	Cascades	$13⅞	12⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
200	CIL	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	[illegible]
22947	CanBath	$25⅝	24¾	25⅛	[illegible]
1098	DomTxtA	$17½	17½	17½	[illegible]
8080	MntTrst	$13¼	12⅝	13	[illegible]
29559	NatBk Cda	$27⅞	27½	27⅞	[illegible]
14607	Noverco	$13¾	13⅜	13½	[illegible]
26885	Power Corp	$16⅞	16½	16⅝	[illegible]
4381	Provigo	$17⅞	17¼	17⅞	[illegible]
908	RollandA	$15	15	15	
22387	Royal Bank	$34½	34⅜	34½	
1579	RoyTrstco	$30⅝	30½	30½	
3400	SteinbrgA	$37	36⅝	37	[illegible]

Total Sales 3,880,372 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,305.51	1,30[illegible]

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
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SPORTS

The Associated Press

Roger Clemens is a key player for the Red Sox . . .

Boston, New York Square Off In World Series of 'Neighbors'

United Press International

NEW YORK — The jubilation of completing the emotional run to the pennant has worn off. So has the champagne.

On Friday, the Boston Red Sox and New York Mets were working out at Shea Stadium in preparation for the World Series opener on Saturday night.

Ron Darling was expected to start for New York in Game 1 against left-hander Bruce Hurst. John Kibler, a National League umpire, was to work the plate.

After Darling, New York's manager Dave Johnson will probably go with Dwight Gooden in Game 2 Sunday night. Mets left-hander Bob Ojeda, who spent six seasons with the Red Sox, will return to Fenway Park for a start in Game 3 Tuesday night.

John McNamara, Boston's manager, is expected to counter with Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd in Game 2 and Roger Clemens in the opener at Fenway.

McNamara also had to figure out what to do about Don Baylor, his designated hitter. The DH rule will be used only in Games 3, 4 and 5. The Boston manager might use Baylor at first base in place of Bill Buckner, hobbled by leg injuries.

This year's Series matches two of baseball's oldest and most fervent outposts. No city has played the game longer than New York, nor embraced it more fully than Boston. Seldom have cities shared so much significant baseball history.

Over 110 years, these locales have combined to generate the Green Monster, the Yankee dynasty, the Miracle Braves, and Marvelous Marv Throneberry. Babe Ruth never played anywhere else. Casey Stengel never managed anywhere else.

Boston and New York became baseball rivals through two principal factors: geographical proximity — they are 200 miles (320 kilometers) apart — and the day in 1919 that the Red Sox sold Ruth to the Yankees.

Despite all this tradition, New York and Boston have not collided in the Series since the 1916 Red Sox beat Brooklyn. Seventy years later, the Red Sox and Mets meet in the fall.

"It's going to be kind of a little neighborhood battle and that's going to be fun," said the Mets general manager, Frank Cashen.

This year's Red Sox, one strike away from elimination in Game 5 of the American League playoff, used Dave Henderson's stunning home run in Anaheim Stadium as a springboard to their first AL crown since 1975.

The Mets may have had a rougher time against the Astros, though their series lasted six games.

The Associated Press

. . . While Keith Hernandez of the Mets is considered one of the game's top first basemen.

Stronger Pitching Appears to Give Mets the Edge

By John Nelson
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Here are the position-by-position matchups for baseball's World Series between the New York Mets and the Boston Red Sox, which was to begin Saturday night in New York:

First Base: Keith Hernandez of the Mets is by far and away the best defensive first baseman in the game today. Before the National League playoffs began, Astros Manager Hal Lanier called him one of the most clutch hitters in the baseball. Bill Buckner is Hernandez's equal at the plate, but Buckner is so badly hobbled by knee and ankle injuries, he can barely field his position. Without the injuries, Buckner would have a close second. With them, Hernandez has a clear edge.

Second base: With his .367 batting average and five RBI, Marty Barrett was named the MVP of the AL playoffs. A good fielder, he gives the Red Sox what little speed they possess. The Mets platoon Wally Backman against right-handed pitchers and Tim Teufel against lefties, so Backman will get most of the playing time. Backman is an improved fielder and, like Barrett, a sparkplug type player. Because Barrett is hot, he gets the edge.

Shortstop: The Red Sox acquired Spike Owen for his glove. At times spectacular, he has had trouble with some of the routine plays this season. He committed five errors in the playoffs but atoned for it with a .429 batting average. Rafael Santana of the Mets has developed into an above-average shortstop. Santana won't give the Mets as much offense as Owen will give Boston, but he will make up for it with his glove. Call this even.

Third base: Most people would give AL batting champion Wade Boggs of Boston a big edge. They would be wrong. Ray Knight is the heart and soul of the Mets. He epitomizes the guts and the competitive fire of the club. Boggs is not made of such stuff. Knight is a better fielder than Boggs and while Boggs may get more hits, Knight's will count for more. In a minority opinion, give the edge to Knight.

Catcher: Gary Carter of the Mets used to be one of the best defensive catchers in the game. Now, Rich Gedman of Boston can outcatch, outthrow and maybe even outhit Carter. In another dissent, Gedman gets the nod.

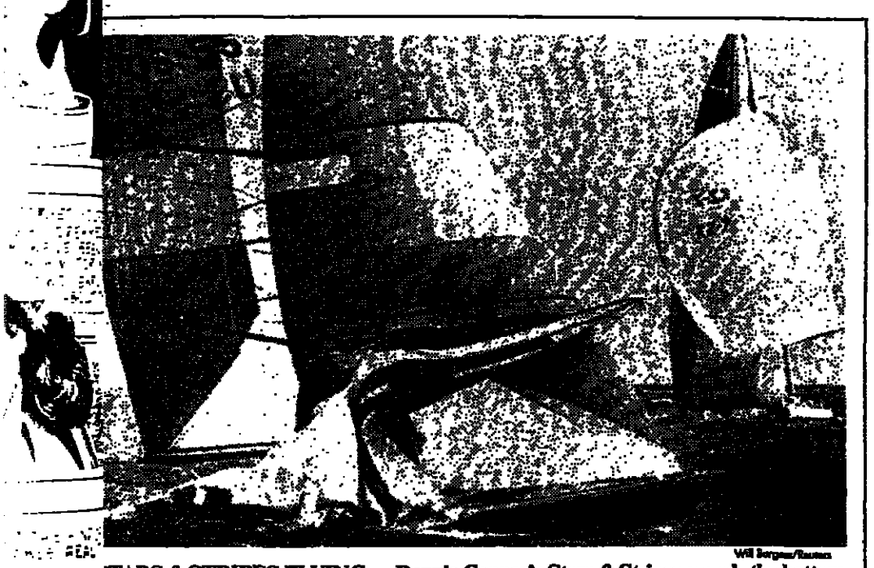
Left field: Jim Rice had a lousy playoff, but he had a great season. He is one of the game's premier players. The Mets platoon switch-hitter Mookie Wilson against right-handers and rookie Kevin Mitchell against left-handers, so Wilson will get the most playing time. Wilson is quick, and the best baserunner in the game. He also plays the position better than either Mitchell or Rice. Still, it's impossible not to pick Rice.

Center field: There was a day when Tony Armas would have gotten the nod over almost any other center fielder with his combination of speed and power. Both have diminished now, while Lenny Dykstra of the Mets is on a steep curve to the top. Dykstra will sit down against Boston's lone left-hander, Bruce Hurst, while Wilson moves over from left. Armas often comes out in late innings for Dave Henderson. Dykstra all the way.

Right field: Darryl Strawberry of the Mets and Dwight Evans of the Red Sox. You could break your neck giving the nod to Strawberry. No knock on Evans. He has great Fenway power and he's a gamer, but Strawberry will be a big factor in this series. He may not get many hits, but they'll be big ones. He had two homers in the playoffs and both of them tied up games that the Mets went on to win.

Pitching: Roger Clemens had a great season. But the Mets proved to Mike Scott and the Houston Astros that you need more than one pitcher to win a seven-game series. Clemens pitched three times in the playoffs, so he'll only be able to go twice in the Series, if it goes that far. Bruce Hurst and Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd don't cut it, and the Mets couldn't find a use for Boston's bullpen stopper, Calvin Schiraldi, when they had him. The Mets' only pitching problem will be which left-hander to start in Fenway, with its short porch in left field. Bob Ojeda, a former Red Sox pitcher, probably will be the one. The Mets used a four-man rotation in the playoffs that also included Ron Darling, Dwight Gooden and Sid Fernandez. Roger McDowell and Jesse Orosco both were excellent in relief. This is the most lopsided of all the matchups, and the Red Sox are on the wrong side of it.

Prediction: The Mets in five, maybe less.


Will Burgess/Reuters

STARS & STRIPES FLYING — Dennis Connor's Stars & Stripes rounds the bottom mark ahead of KZ-7, on the way Friday to handing the New Zealand yacht its first defeat in the America's Cup challengers elimination series off Fremantle, Australia.

Potvin Sets a 3d Record For NHL Defensemen

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, New York — In his 14th season in the National Hockey League, Denis Potvin now stands alone as the league's most productive defenseman on offense.

Potvin set a record for career assists by an NHL defenseman in the first period of the New York Islanders' 7-4 victory over the Washington Capitals on Thursday night. The 32-year-old Potvin helped set up Bryan Trottier's power-play goal at 8:39 of the first period, giving him 684 career assists, one more than the record set by Brad Park. Potvin already holds the NHL marks for goals and points by a defenseman, which he set last year.

"When I was 19 and 20," he said, "I wondered if I would stay healthy enough to have a chance at setting records. I am very fortunate to have stayed this healthy."

And this good. Though he no longer rushes the puck the way he did as a youngster and doesn't log 35 minutes a night on the ice any more, Potvin remains a force.

"Denis is just great," said Washington defenseman Rod Langway. "He works hard for what he gets; he deserves it all."

Potvin broke Park's record when he took a pass from Rich Kromm and shot from the right point. Washington goalie Pete Peeters made the save, but Trottier lunged and knocked the rebound across the goal line.

"I'm just thrilled that all of the things I've been aiming for are now there, all the records are gotten," Potvin said.

The Islanders broke open a tight game with three goals in first 6:04 of the final period.

In winning their home opener, they became the last NHL team this season to collect a point.

NHL FOCUS

Rematch for Bears, Vikings

Minnesota May Make It Hotter for Chicago This Time

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two Sundays ago in Chicago, the Bears beat the Minnesota Vikings, 23-0, and this Sunday they play again in the Minneapolis Metrodome.

With the Bears cruising along at 6-0, it seems as if every game has been just as effortless: After all, since a 41-31 opening-day victory over the Cleveland Browns, they have outscored five opponents by 125-36.

Yet the Bears are likely to find the Vikings somewhat more formidable this time. The Vikings, at 4-2, are the only team in the Central Division of the National Conference, besides the Bears, with a winning record. A victory over the Bears would leave them just a game behind; a loss would push them three games back.

Jim McMahon, the Bears quarterback, has a sore right shoulder and Steve Fuller, an able backup, will make his second start of the season.

With the exception of the last game with the Bears — the Bears defense held the Vikings to 159 total yards, caused three turnovers and sacked Tommy Kramer seven times — the Vikings have played well. Last Sunday, they beat the San Francisco 49ers, 27-24, in overtime.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Dallas Cowboys (4-2) at Philadelphia Eagles (2-4) — Neither the Eagles' miserable loss to the Giants nor the Cowboys' emotional victory over the Redskins last Sunday should be taken into account here. The Eagles have a lot better defense than they showed, and Dallas' experience against the 46 isn't terrific.

Detroit Lions (3-3) at Los Angeles Rams (4-2) — As badly as the Rams are playing, two losses in their last three games, this is an important game for them. The Lions have won their last two, against Green Bay and Houston. The Rams appear to have an edge in the strength of their running game. But the Lions have been playing fine run defense, holding four teams to under 85 yards. Don't be too surprised if they do it again and win.

St. Louis Cardinals (1-5) at Washington Redskins (5-1) — After the loss to the Cowboys, the Redskins are up against a team that won for the first time last week and has a defense good enough to beat anybody. Jay Schroeder, Washington's young quarterback, has been flat for two weeks. Also, the Redskins in recent weeks haven't been running as well as they normally do.

San Francisco 49ers (4-2) at Atlanta Falcons (5-1) — The 49ers have as well-balanced an offense as the Falcons have seen this season. Also, the 49ers play defense better than most teams on Atlanta's early schedule. For the 49ers to succeed, they will have to figure a way to stop Gerald Riggs, the league's third-leading rusher.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1-5) at New Orleans Saints (2-4) — For all their miseries this season, which include consecutive overtime losses, the Buccaneers can score enough points to win most games. The Saints can't. In fact, the Saints' victories are against the worst teams in the league, Indianapolis and Green Bay.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Denver Broncos (6-0) at New York Jets (5-1) — Do the Jets deserve to be included among the league's elite? This game should tell. The Broncos have won with offense, defense and their cantankerous special teams. Their quarterback seldom throws a ball that is intercepted. Their backs don't fumble. And their defense hasn't allowed an opposing runner to gain 100 yards. All that aside, the Jets have hit a stride, winning their last four games with offense when they needed it and a defense that lately plays as well as it must.

Los Angeles Raiders (3-3) at Miami Dolphins (2-4) — The Raiders have won their last three games, due in part to help from Jim Plunkett, the backup quarterback, and Napolean McCallum, who has rushed for 201 yard in three starts. You know Miami's story: The Dolphins win with offense, although they surprised the Bills last Sunday with aggressive defense. Is that possible against the Raiders? Nah.

Houston Oilers (1-5) at Cincinnati Bengals (4-2) — The Oilers have tons of talented young players, a quarterback in Warren Moon who throws with glittery results and a defense that has been ranked at or near the top all season. So what gives? If the coaches knew, the team wouldn't be 1-5. After this one, they'll probably be 2-5. The Bengals have won four of their last five, but their defense is awful.

Indianapolis Colts (0-6) at Buffalo Bills (1-5) — By now, Jim Kelly may be ruing the day he left the U.S. Football League. His Buffalo experience has been a rude welcome to the NFL. But respites like a game with the Colts can make life worth celebrating again.

New England Patriots (3-3) at Pittsburgh Steelers (1-5) — The Steelers came so close to beating the Bengals that it is within the realm of possibility that they could beat the Patriots, who have lost three of their last four with inexplicable defensive lapses.

San Diego Chargers (1-5) at Kansas City Chiefs (3-3) — The records would lead you to think the Chiefs have this one locked. Don't be too sure. They don't overpower anybody, and they have lost their last two. The Chargers have lost five straight, but they have enough firepower to beat anybody if Dan Fouts keeps his interceptions down.

INTERCONFERENCE

New York Giants (5-1) at Seattle Seahawks (4-2) — The Giants defense is playing well enough to overpower any offense, and the Seattle offense isn't functioning with any degree of consistency. The Seahawks have lost two of their last three games, each to a team with a pressure defense, the Redskins and the Raiders.

Green Bay Packers (0-6) at Cleveland Browns (4-2) — It's hard to fathom how Green Bay could win this or any game.

■ USFL Keeps Trying

The United States Football League asked a federal court Thursday to split the NFL into two totally separate conferences and knock the established league off one of the three major television networks, The Associated Press reported from New York.

The motion, an outgrowth of the USFL's $1.69-billion antitrust suit against the NFL, was made to U.S. District Judge Peter Leisure, who presided at the 10-week trial. The USFL was awarded only $1 in damages — trebled under antitrust law to $3 — and the NFL was found liable on just one of nine counts in the suit. It was that one antitrust finding — that the NFL was a monopoly — on which the USFL based Thursday's motion.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

yoff Records

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Individual Records Broken

RING:
d games, pinch hitter, series: 5, Lee Hill, New York. Most at-bats, extra-inning game: 7, Mookie Wilson, Keith Hernandez York; Bill Doran, Billy Hatcher, Davis, Houston, Oct. 15, 1986. Most at-bats, extra-inning game, no hits: 6, Alan y, Houston. Most at-bats, pinch hitter, s: 5, Lee Mazzilli, New York. Most at-bats, six-game series: 27, Bill Doran, Houston; Gary Carter, New York. Home run, winning, 1-0: Glenn Davis, Oct. 8, 1986. Most outs, six-game series: 12, Darryl Strawberry, New York. Most strikeouts, pinch hitter, ries: 3, Lee Mazzilli, New York. Most ice hits, six-game series: Billy Hatcher, on.

HING:
d games won, six-game series: 3, Jesse o, New York (record for series of any h). Most complete games, series: 2, Mike Houston. Most innings pitched, six-series: 18, Mike Scott, Houston. Most cutive scoreless innings pitched: 16 2-3, Scott, Houston. Most strikeouts, six-series: 19, Mike Scott, Houston (record ries of any length). Most wild pitches, s: 2, Jeff Calhoun, Houston, Oct. 15, 1986.

DING:
f putouts, first baseman, six-game se-s, Keith Hernandez, New York. Most ts, first baseman, game: 21, Glenn Davis, Houston, Oct. 15, 1986. Most assists, first an, six-game series: 11, Keith Hernandez York (record for series of any h). Most chances accepted, first baseman, six-series: 25, Keith Hernandez, New York, 1986. Most assists, third baseman, six-series: 19, Ray Knight, New York. Most assists, shortstop, six-game series: 13, Rafael ra, New York. Most assists, shortstop, me series: 18, Rafael Santana, New Most chances accepted, shortstop, six-series: 37, Rafael Santana, New York. putouts, catcher, six-game series: 58, Ashby, Houston (record for series of any h). Most assists, catcher, six-game se-, Alan Ashby, Houston (record for series length).

Team Records Broken

ING:
at-bats, six-game series, one club: 227, ork. Most at-bats, six-game series, both 452. Most at-bats, extra-inning game: sion, Oct. 15, 1986. Most at-bats, extra-game, both clubs: 118, New York at n, Oct. 15, 1986. Most plate appearpinch hitters, game, both clubs: 18, ork at Houston, Oct. 15, 1986. Most at-inch hitters, game: 5, Houston, Oct. 15. last at-bats, pinch hitters, game, both 9, New York at Houston, Oct. 15, 1986. mes pinch hitter used, six-game series, lubs: 24. Most at-bats, pinch hitters, both clubs: 22. Most times pinch hitter six-game series: 12, Houston, New Lowest batting average, six-game se-ew York, .189. Lowest batting average, ne series, both clubs: .204. Fewest runs, ne series: 17, Houston. Fewest hits, ne series, both clubs: 38. Fewest hits, nes series: 43, New York. Fewest hits, ne series, both clubs: 97. Fewest dou-s, game series: 4, New York. Fewest s, six-game series, both clubs: 10. Most six-game series: 2, New York. Fewest ases, six-game series: 40, New York. Fewest total bases, six-game series, both clubs: 138. Fewest runs batted in, six-game series: 17, Houston. Fewest runs batted in, six-game series, both clubs: 36. Fewest bases on balls, six-game series: 14, New York. Fewest bases on balls, six-game series, both clubs: 31. *Most strikeouts, nine-inning game*, 14, New York, Oct. 8, 1986. Most strikeouts, six-game series: 57, New York. Most strikeouts, six-game series, both clubs: 97.

PITCHING:
Most complete games, six-game series: 2, Houston. Most strikeouts, series: 57, Houston.

FIELDING:
Highest fielding average, six-game series: .994, New York. Highest fielding average, six-game series, both clubs: .988. Most putouts, six-game series: 189, New York (record for series of any length). Most putouts, six-game series, both clubs: 377 (record for series of any length). Most assists, six-game series: 94, New York (record for series of any length). Most assists, six-game series, both clubs: 160, (record for series of any length). Most assists, game: 30, New York, Oct. 15, 1986.

BASERUNNING:
Most stolen bases, six-game series: 8, Houston. Most stolen bases, six-game series, both clubs: 12, Fewest left on base, six-game series: 36, New York. Fewest left on base, six-game series, both clubs: 75.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Longest game (time): 4 hours, 42 minutes, New York at Houston, Oct. 15, 1986. Longest game (innings): 16, New York at Houston, Oct. 15, 1986. Most one-run games, series: 4. Most one-run game won, series: 3, New York. Most extra inning games lost, total series: 4, Houston. Most games umpired, total series: 27, Doug Harvey.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Individual Records Broken

BATTING:
Most series played: 11, Reggie Jackson. Most times on losing club: 5, Bobby Grich, Reggie Jackson. Most years between first and last series: 15, Reggie Jackson. Most games, total series: 46, Reggie Jackson. Most at-bats, total series: 163, Reggie Jackson. Most plate appearances, total series: 181, Reggie Jackson. Most runs, seven-game series: 8, Jim Rice, Boston (record for series of any length). Most hits, total series: 37, Reggie Jackson. Most consecutive games with one or more hits: 10, Don Baylor. Most series, one or more hits: 10, Reggie Jackson. Most runs batted in, total series: 25, Reggie Jackson. Most bases on balls, total series: 17, Reggie Jackson. Most strikeouts, total series: 41, Reggie Jackson. Most sacrifice hits, total series: 5, Bob Boone.

PITCHING:
Most innings pitched, seven-game series: 22 2-3, Roger Clemens, Boston (record for series of any length).

FIELDING:
Most putouts, outfielder, seven-game series: 27, Gary Pettis, California (record for series of any length). Most putouts, centerfielder, game: 9, Gary Pettis, California, Oct. 10, 1986. Most errors, shortstop, seven-games series: 5, Spike Owen, Boston. (record for series of any length).

Team Records Broken

BATTING:
Most runs, seven-game series: 41, Boston (record for series of any length). Most runs, seven-game series, both clubs: 71, (record for series of any length). Most hits, seven-game series, both clubs: 140 (record for series of any length). Most times hit by pitch, series, both clubs: 7.

FIELDING:
Most errors, seven-game series, both clubs: 14, (record for series of any length).

BASERUNNING:
Most left on base, one club, seven-game series: 60, California (record for series of any length). Most left on base, both clubs, seven-game series: 108 (record for series of any length).

MISCELLANEOUS:
Most series umpired: 5, Larry Barnett.

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	8	19	13
New Jersey	3	0	0	6	13	9
Philadelphia	3	0	0	6	14	4
NY Islanders	1	2	0	2	13	12
Washington	1	3	0	2	16	24
NY Rangers	0	3	1	1	19	22
Adams Division						
Quebec	3	1	1	7	23	13
Boston	3	2	0	6	21	16
Hartford	1	1	1	3	12	16
Montreal	1	2	1	3	14	16
Buffalo	0	2	2	2	9	12
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Toronto	1	0	2	4	13	10
St. Louis	1	1	1	3	8	8
Chicago	1	2	1	3	12	15
Detroit	1	2	0	2	8	13
Minnesota	0	2	1	1	11	15
Smythe Division						
Winnipeg	2	1	1	5	13	11
Calgary	2	2	0	4	16	15
Edmonton	2	2	0	4	14	13
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4	15	15
Vancouver	1	3	0	2	9	19

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Vancouver	1	0	1—2
Philadelphia	2	3	1—4

Kerr (37), Propp 2 (2), Kerr (4), Sutter (21), Tocchet (1); Petit (1), Sondstrom (2). Shots on goal: Vancouver (Froese) 9-6-11—26; Philadelphia (Bradeur) 9-12-8—29.

Winnipeg	1	2	1	0—4
Hartford	1	2	1	0—4

Francis (2), Lawless (3), Tirsett (1), Gavin (2); MacLean (2), Hawerchuk (3), Small (3), Neufeld (1). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Lull, Weeks) 7-8-9—26; Hartford (Penney) 12-8-11—31.

Washington	2	1	1—4
N.Y. Islanders	3	1	3—7

Flatley (1), Trottier (1), Sutter (3), Bossen (1), Makela (2), Kromm 2 (2); Francaschetti (1), Murphy (1), Loushlin (2), Gartner (3). Shots on goal: Washington (on Smith) 10-12-6—28; New York (on Peeters) 17-9-6—32.

Boston	1	2	2—5
Minnesota	3	0	0—3

Crowder (3), Johnston (1), Neely (3), Milbury (1), Middleton (3); Bellows (1), Ciccarelli 2 (5). Shots on goal: Boston (on Beaupre) 8-10-9—27; Minnesota (on Ripplin) 14-7-9—30.

Quebec	2	1	1—4
Calgary	0	1	1—2

Lafreniere (3), A. Stastny (2), P.Stastny (3), Cote (1); Tonelli (1), Suter (1). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Vernon) 12-9-11—32; Calgary (on Gosselin) 7-16-13—36.

America's Cup

CHALLENGER ELIMINATION
(At Fremantle, Australia)
Standings

Yacht, Country	W	L	Pts
New Zealand, New Zealand	9	1	9
America II, U.S.	9	1	9
Stars and Stripes, U.S.	9	1	9
White Crusader, Britain	7	3	7
Italia, Italy	6	4	6
USA, U.S.	6	4	6
Canada II, Canada	5	5	5
French Kiss, France	5	5	5
Eagle, U.S.	4	6	4
Heart of America, U.S.	3	8	3
Challenge France, France	2	8	2
Azzurra, Italy	1	10	1
Courageous IV, U.S.	0	10	0

Round robin, round one, one point for each victory.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

America II def. Azzurra by 6 minutes, 34 seconds.
Italia def. Courageous IV (did not finish.)
USA def. Challenge France (did not finish.)
Stars & Stripes def. New Zealand by 0:49.
White Crusader def. Eagle by 4:43.
French Kiss def. Heart of America by 3:40.

SATURDAY'S RACES

Courageous IV vs. Challenge France
Eagle vs. America II
Italia vs. White Crusader
Canada II vs. New Zealand
French Kiss vs. Stars & Stripes
USA vs. Azzurra

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Named Mark Wiley pitching coach.

DETROIT—Waived Dave Collins, outfielder, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release.

National League

PITTSBURGH—Announced that Ron Schueler, pitching coach, will not return next season. Named Tommy Sandt first-base coach, Retired Gene Lamont, third-base coach, and Rich Donnelly, bullpen coach.

SAN FRANCISCO—Named Don Zimmer third-base coach.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

GOLDEN STATE—Waived Bryon Warrick, John Schweitz and Barry Stevens, guards.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Darnell Valentine, guard.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DALLAS—Waived Dexter Clinkscale, safety.

DENVER—Waived Jack Wolf, punter. Activated Chris Norman, punter.

DETROIT—Placed Bobby Watkins, cornerback, on injured reserve. Claimed Rod Hill, cornerback, on waivers from the Buffalo Bills.

INDIANAPOLIS—Waived Blake Winter and Byron Smith, defensive ends, and Mike Lush, safety. Claimed Dexter Clinkscale, safety.

MINNESOTA—Claimed Mike Lush, safety, off waivers from the Indianapolis Colts. Waived Brent Boyd, guard.

PHILADELPHIA—Waived Jim Gilmore, guard. Signed Adam Schreiber, offensive lineman. Signed Byron Lee, linebacker.

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White House Memories — His & Hers

By Carol Lawson
New York Times Service

BERWYN, Pennsylvania — It was Sunday in the suburbs. David Eisenhower, back from a trip to the post office, was pulling up to his front door in a lumbering, wood-paneled station wagon with a toddler's seat in back. Inside the brick house surrounded by woods at the end of a long, secluded driveway, his wife, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, was bringing cookies and coffee into the living room.

Sunlight streamed through big picture windows. A dollhouse, swings and a sandbox filled with toys were in the backyard, the paraphernalia of three lively young children.

It was all so simple and ordinary, and so far removed from the world the Eisenhowers once lived in — a world of Secret Service agents, limousines, travel, White House parties and photographers. But that was before Watergate.

Their life at the center of power in Washington came to an abrupt end on Aug. 9, 1974, when Julie Eisenhower's father, Richard M. Nixon, resigned as president of the United States. For the young Eisenhowers, that day signaled an end to a trauma that had consumed the Nixon family, as well as the rest of the United States, for months.

"We had to reassemble our lives, to pick up and go on," said David Eisenhower. "It wasn't the happiest of circumstances, but we knew we had to make a fresh start."

In the ensuing years, the Eisenhowers, who grew up, met and married in the public eye, have lived quietly, settling in Berwyn, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles outside Philadelphia, and raising their son and two daughters.

But now, in an abrupt about-face, they are going public again. The Eisenhowers, who are both 38, have written books about members of their families — his is about his grandfather Dwight David Eisenhower; hers is about her mother, Pat Nixon. Like authors everywhere they want their books to sell, so they are undertaking campaign-style swings around the United States to drum up interest.

David Eisenhower's book, "Eisenhower: At War 1943-1945" (Random House), the first of three volumes he plans to write about his grandfather's career, was published last month. It has received favorable reviews and has already made The New York Times best-seller list. Julie Eisenhower's book, "Pat Nixon: The Untold Story" (Simon and Schuster), will be published next month.

"I really had to steel myself to do this," Julie Eisenhower said of the prospect of facing reporters again. "There were quite a few times during the writing of the book when my mother said, 'I hate that, when it is published, the whole focus will be on Watergate.' At times I thought, 'Do I really want to go forward with it?' But as I got into the book, my three children were born, and that gave me more of a reason to leave them this story."

Julie Eisenhower said she found that Watergate, which makes up a substantial portion of her book, was "extremely depressing and difficult" to write about: "I had to go back and read all the charges and relive the combative atmosphere of the time. If I wasn't weeping, I was saying, 'I don't want to relive this,' or, 'I don't want to write this.'"

She writes that today her mother views the Watergate break-in as "partly an international scheme, or, at the very least, that double agents were involved." She also says that when the existence of her father's tapes became known in July 1973, her mother felt they "spelled disaster" and should be destroyed, but she did not discuss the matter with her husband.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower and her husband, David, at home.

The New York Times/Salvatore C. DiMarco Jr.

Julie's book follows the life of Mrs. Nixon, born in a miner's shack in Nevada in 1912, through the ups and downs of her husband's long and controversial political career. She portrays her as a valiant woman who was dedicated to her husband and two daughters. But she also depicts her as a political wife who felt at times that she never wanted to suffer "the agony," as her daughter put it, of another election campaign. Julie writes that her mother "may have grown to dislike politics" as early as 1959.

She writes that her mother learned early "that my father did not want his family to be involved in his political decisions," and that their relationship was "a delicate, polite one." The day of the resignation, she says, as her parents flew for the last time from Washington to San Clemente, California, aboard Air Force One, they sat in separate compartments, alone.

Asked if her mother was unhappy, Julie, who is gracious and outgoing, stiffened. "I don't think so." She added that while "public life is not an easy life," her mother "had this idea that my father was a unique person, that he could bring something to the country, and that carried her through."

After the Nixons left Washington, the Eisehnowers remained in the capital. David was still a student at George Washington University School of Law. When he graduated in 1976 they moved to New York. They stayed only a few months because David, who was starting his book, found he could not work there because "the distractions were incredible."

They went to Capistrano Beach, California, near San Clemente. Three years later they moved to Pennsylvania — David grew up in Gettysburg — around the time the Nixons also returned to the East Coast.

The Eisenhowers' long, narrow home — "It feels like a ship," he said — was once a pheasant house on an estate owned by the brother of the artist Mary Cassatt. It is furnished with pieces handed down from both families — a floral rug and a child's rocking chair that Julie and her sister, Tricia Nixon Cox, grew up with; Mamie Eisenhower's antique wooden highchair; a landscape painting of Versailles by Dwight Eisenhower.

"We haven't been out of this house for six years," said David. "We just work, work, work."

"We did go to Normandy, Dave, for your book," interjected Julie.

"We live very austerely," David said, although he and his wife both got advances for their books, "which helped."

"We go out to dinner once a week," his wife added. "We've been careful, but we've enjoyed it. This is the first time I've had a normal life, without the pressure of being on display."

David has two more books to finish. Beyond that, he would only say, "We'll figure something out."

He has no interest in practicing law. And although he is a political science lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania, he said he is "not looking for a professorship." That leaves the question of politics.

The influence of politics on the Eisenhowers' lives is readily apparent in their conversation, for they speak in a form of political shorthand. Like quarterbacks discussing football plays, they toss around numbers — "56," "60," "68" — indicating milestones in the Eisenhower and Nixon careers.

"We don't rule out politics down the road," David Eisenhower said.

"If you've lived in politics, it's always in your system," his wife added.

In her book, Julie Eisenhower mentions that when President Eisenhower left the White House in 1961, David "stuffed a note under a rug on the third floor proclaiming, 'I will return.'" Asked about it, he grinned and said, "I left another one in '74."

PEOPLE

Philip Puts His Foot In It

The British royal family faced major embarrassment Friday over a report that **Prince Philip**, the Duke of Edinburgh, described Beijing as "ghastly" and told a group of Edinburgh students in Xian: "If you stay here much longer you will go back with slitty eyes." **Queen Elizabeth II**'s press secretary, **Michael Shea**, said that the duke was not disparaging China, that the conversation Thursday was jocular and that the remarks were taken out of context. A Chinese official said: "I can't believe he would have said such a thing. I hope it is not true. Would he not have realized the consequences of saying such a thing?" But during a tour of a temple near Kunming on Friday, the prince was asked: "Do you think you were too blunt with the Edinburgh students?" He replied, with a smile: "I thought the Edinburgh students were rather tactless."

□

The director **Pilar Miro** was appointed Friday as the first woman to head Spain's state television. Miro, a former head of cinema at the Culture Ministry, is known for her films "The Crime of Cuenca" and "Werther." She takes over from **José María Calvino**, who held the post for four years. The opposition had accused him of bias in favor of the Socialist government.

□

The Italian designer **Aldo Gucci** has begun a one-year sentence at a minimum-security prison for evading $7.4 million in U.S. income taxes. **Mike Cooksey**, superintendent of Eglin Federal Prison Camp at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, said Gucci, 81, was alone when he checked in to serve his term.

□

One of the people named this week to receive an Ellis Island Medal of Honor is a convicted bank robber and gambling figure slated for the Nevada Gaming Commission's "Black Book" of undesirables. **James Tamer**, 74, of Mount Clemens, Washington, was described as a Lebanese activist when he was named by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation as one of 80 winners of the medal. Authorities in Michigan and Nevada, however, said Tamer was convicted and imprisoned in 1934 for bank robbery, and convicted in 1979 of illegally operating the Aladdin Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas on behalf of a reputed mobster. **Joseph Matorano**, president of the group that selected the medalists, said he had told the group that nominated Tamer that he should send a telegram declining the medal, but a spokesman for the American-Lebanese League said it stood by Tamer even though he had never mentioned his criminal record.

□

The bent silver trumpet on which **Dizzy Gillespie** articulated the sounds of bebop has been donated to the Smithsonian Institution where it will sit atop **Irving Berlin**'s piano. The trumpet, its bell turned upward at about a 45-degree angle, got one last workout from Gillespie at the National Museum of American History in Washington. Gillespie, 68, said he discovered the benefits of a bent trumpet with an earlier instrument at a party in the early 1950s. He stepped outside to do an interview, leaving the trumpet on a music stand, where a dancer, **James Cross**, backed into it. When Gillespie returned, he tried playing the apparently ruined trumpet and discovered he liked the sound because the upturned bell allowed sound to reach his ear more quickly, offering "a better awareness of where the beat is." . . . **Chuck Berry**, a charter member of the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame, turned 60 Saturday.

□

Mikhail Gorbachev — he's that ballet dancer, right? A teacher in California who decided to test students' knowledge of big names in history, literature and current events found that most were better at identifying soap opera stars. "I think students today are as bright and motivated as those of 20 years ago," said **Judith Remy Leder**, an English teacher at California State University in Fullerton. "They're just not into current events unless touched by them." While 60 percent of the students had heard of Gorbachev, most didn't know what he did. Fewer than half could identify **Chaucer** or **Dante**. Archbishop **Desmond Tutu** of South Africa was also a mystery to more than half of the students, and only 10 percent had heard of **Alexander Hamilton** despite his prominence on the $10 bill. But 60 percent knew that **Erika Kane** was a character on the soap opera "All My Children."

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Africare is now recruiting for positions in Burkina Faso & the Central African Republic. Positions include: Marketing Economist, Apiculturalist, Agricultural Management Specialist & Mechanic. Positions require good French, professional experience in Africa. Send resume to: Africare, Attn: John Berman, 1601 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009 USA.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSMAN, traveling often, seeks young lady, very good presentation, 28 maximum, to assist him in Paris or during his trips. Very good conditions offered. Photo essential and C.V. to Box 4047, Herald Tribune 92521 Neuilly Cedex France

NEED INSPECTOR who is fluent in English and French to accompany me on steel inspection trip in Algeria at end of Oct. Call: 713-799-9235, ask for Art, Houston, TX USA.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

ITALO-AUSTRALIAN distinguished classy lady 44, ex ship-hostess, well travelled, versatile, skilled organizer, free to travel, presently accountant in multinational, speaks Italian, English and French, seeks position as personal assistant, P.R. to top business person. Write to: Box 104, Herald Tribune, Via Cassolo 6, 20122 Milano, Italy.

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SOCIAL SECRETARY/ Companion to vital person. Free to travel, relocate. Mature woman, exceptional qualifications. Resume & references. Reply Box 4045, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INTELLIGENT WOMAN needs to learn Italian language. Will teach English or Au Pair. J. Strong, 300 S. Ardmore, Columbus OH 43209 USA

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EMPLOYMENT

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AU PAIR NEEDED. Live in beautiful country home near ocean in eastern Long Island, New York with young family. Help mom (non-working) with 10 mo. old baby boy & light housework. Lots of free time & lovely private room plus salary. Use of swimming pool, etc. Must drive & speak English fluently. Apply with photo & references to P.O. Box 181, Sagaponack, NY 11962 USA.

NEW YORK-AU PAIR. Young couple looking for au pair to help with 2 young children. English speaking, non-smoker. $80/wk; 5½ day work week. Interested parties call Charles Scimeca, 212-725-5700 or write with picture: Charles Scimeca at Century Media Corp., 112 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016 USA.

AU PAIR needed for young family. 5 day week, own room with TV & telephone. Lovely coastal town in Massachusetts USA. Must be affectionate & very responsible. Must speak English, no smokers, 1 yr. minimum. Please send letter, picture & references to: Mrs. Bonnie Strasnick, 30 Nason Rd., Swampscott, MA 01907 USA.

COUPLE WANTED for large house with parks, ponds, forest & fields in Sologne, France. Man to be guardian & groundskeeper. Woman housekeeper & cook. Live in guardian house. By American owners who spend 5 months a year in France. Box 4099, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

AU PAIR to care for young children-loving family-mother at home. Beautiful community. 30 mins. New York City. Non-smoker, light housekeeping, must drive & speak English well. Photo, references preferred. Reply: 20 Old Colony Ln., Great Neck, NY 11023 USA.

IN MONACO. Seek young lady to look after & educate in English a 4 year old child. Including: Housekeeping. She will be free & available and very serious. Send CV & photo with telephone number to: Box 4094, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

AU PAIR English speaking, over 19. Live in. Occasional childcare. Part time housekeeping. No cooking, no laundry. Please contact Mrs. James Bissett 516-331-6488. Send references & photo to: 42 Roslyn Ct., Port Jefferson, NY 11777.

AU PAIR WANTED. Professional New York City couple seeks English speaking non-smoker for light housekeeping & care of 7 yr. old schoolage daughter. Childcare references required. Contact: U.S. Frank, 180 Central Park South, Box 437, New York, NY 10019.

MADRID AU-PAIR TO HELP with 7-year old child and dog. English speaking, affectionate and responsible. Beautiful apartment facing park. Own room & TV. References, photo required. C/Villota Apartado 585 Madrid. Tel: 241-52-74.

AU PAIR/HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately. Must have US Visa. Care for 2 boys, 6 & 12 yr. old. Young divorced mother. Call 305-935-3300 or write: Shellie Zuckerman, 20615 NE 22 Ave., N. Miami Beach, FL 33179 USA.

NANNY for one newborn. Light housework. For one year. Non-smoker, valid drivers license. French/English required. $75/wk. Send resume, photo to: CDA 10237 NW 2 St., Coral Springs, FL 33071 USA. Tlx 332754, tel: (305) 752-4158.

AU PAIR San Francisco area needed immediately, 2 yr. old boy. Must have experience, commit for 1 yr. Drivers license, English speaking, salary $325/mo. Send photo: 148 Austin Av., Atherton, CA 94025 USA.

AU PAIR- Active, loving, USA family seeking young lady to assist with children. Travel & English schooling available. Contact: Mrs. Benson, 310 Cranbrook Rd., Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013. Tel: 313-644-0610.

AU PAIR WANTED- Sunny Miami Beach Florida. Live-in position to care for 2 yr. old boy. Experience and picture required. Contact: Ana Benrubo, 2464 Prairie Ave., Miami Beach, FL 33140.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

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COUPLE WANTED: Switzerland, Husband: Chauffeur/maître d'hotel. Wife: Housekeeper/cook. Write: Box 4073, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

AU PAIRS NEEDED by 3 professional couples. Begin immediately. English must. Care for children. Write & send photos: Dr. J. Zambrano, 3601 Fawcreek Path, Austin, TX 78746 USA.

AU PAIR- Couple with 2 yr. old & newborn. Key Largo, Florida Keys. English speaking, nonsmoking. Resume, picture & phone. Martin Katz, 3232 NW 88 Av., Sunrise, FL 33324.

AU PAIR- Sunny Florida-Happy family. English speaking, non-smoker. Dr. G[illegible]insky: 305-932-0339. Send references & picture: 2330 NE 201 St., N. Miami Beach, FL 33179 USA.

AU PAIR- English speaking. Large loving family. Care for 6 mo. + 2 yr. old. Near beaches. Send photo, resume/letter, references to: Mrs. Bell, 622 SW 44th St., Miami, FL 33155.

AU PAIR in Boston area for 2 children & light housekeeping. Please write c/o Rhonda Cormier, 52 Brookhouse Dr., Marblehead, MA 01945.

AU PAIR WANTED for childcare & light housekeeping. Send resume and picture: Tandlich, 1110 NE 17[illegible] Terr., N. Miami Beach, FL 33162 USA.

AU PAIR for son age 1. Start after Christmas. Salary & apartment. Call Boston USA: 617-965-0990.

2 LIVE IN AU PAIRS wanted immediately. Good families NY area. Call USA 516-423-7742.

ENGLISH SPEAKING AU PAIR wanted in Milan suburb. Call evening 39/2/5472917

AU PAIR needed. Send resume & photo to: Shari Bennett, 2911 Noble [illegible] Lawrenceville, GA 30245 USA.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG ENERGETIC LADY, seeks full time position housework, with comfortable room, children, speaks English & French fluently. Children teaching experience. Preference diplomat's family or American. Free now. Excellent references. Paris 46 30 6[illegible]

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